



OUR OFFICE

1882

76th YEAR

1958

FALL 1958 • SPRING 1959

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

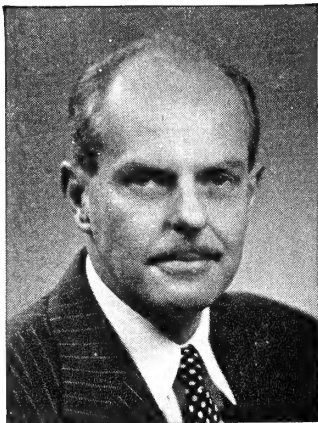
TELEPHONE: Glen Saint Mary
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(or night) Alpine 9-4932



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Glen St. Mary News -
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1958 -

Detail



G. L. TABER, JR.

Foreword

OUR 75th Anniversary last year was a memorable milestone in the history of the Company, and we consider it a privilege to have had the priceless opportunity of growing with Florida and the South during that three-quarter-century period. It is self-evident that without the patronage of many hundreds, such as most of you who read this, our success and longevity could not have been attained. Therefore, our hearty thanks.

We feel that the season just past could not by any stretch of imagination be called normal or average, combining as it did extended periods of very cold and very wet weather, both of which proved considerably detrimental to nursery stock. In spite of a late start in the fields, most materials have responded well to extra care and feeding, so that our earlier apprehension for their welfare has proven unnecessary.

Now that our oft-repeated maxim "hardy plants make happy homes" has been vindicated in the light of last winter's tragic aftermath, we are amply justified in once again urging the more general use of "backbone plantings" that will not freeze. By arranging for a nucleus of hardy coniferous and broad-leaf evergreens first, then the "window dressing" in the form of more tropical and colorful materials may be safely utilized.

The net result of this long-range planning will go a long way toward eliminating the wholesale heartbreak and financial loss that was, and could be again, so widespread during the Black Winter of 1957-58. Certainly, we here at "Glen" shall intensify our efforts in producing, marketing and servicing our products in the manner to which you, our customers, have become accustomed. We cordially invite our friends, old, new and prospective, to participate with us in realizing the satisfaction that will accrue to all who recognize the value of our slogan—"Glen Grown Means Well Grown."

GEORGE L. TABER, JR., *President*

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

Main Office and General Nurseries:
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Citrus Division Office:
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

TERMS OF BUSINESS

LOCATION

General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Air Line Railway and U. S. No. 90, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. The office is not open for business on Sundays, and we are closed on Saturday afternoon. We recognize most national holidays, such as Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, etc. Visitors who come to the Nursery in disregard of this notice are welcome to look around, but must not expect the help of a salesman or to have plants dug.

APPLYING PRICES

Orders for five (5) and fifty (50) plants of one class command the 10 and 100 rates respectively, except on fruit trees. Prices herein are for the Retail trade only and cancel all previous lists and catalogs. They are based on current conditions and therefore subject to change without notice.

CASH

or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the person ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required. Reserve orders are accepted only upon condition that they shall be void should injury from any cause not under our control befall the stock before shipment. Stock held in our fields on reserve long enough to grow to a larger grade will be billed accordingly at shipping time.

TRANSPORTATION

Our prices do not include transportation costs. Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—parcel post, commercial truckline (motor freight) or express; or if you will call for plants.

Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method used. On orders for shipment by parcel post, such as small bare-root plants, add 25% to total for postage. This will approximate postal charges; if not sufficient, we will show balance due on your invoice, and if you have overage, a refund will be sent with the invoice.

Heavy shipments, such as B&B plants, large-size bare-root material and most of the container-grown items, should be sent by truckline or express. In either case, please be sure to give complete delivery instructions with order. Wherever there is access to truckline delivery, it is usually less expensive than express.

We feel that often money can be saved by ordering bare-root stock whenever there is a choice, as with Ligustrum, Crape-Myrtle, Abelia, etc. Transportation costs on bare-root plants and trees are much less than on B&B, and usually the former will be equally satisfactory if handled during the winter dormant season or other recommended times.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

from the middle of November to mid-March for bare-root plants covers the average season, but weather conditions each year govern beginning and ending dates. A "Bare-Root" plant or tree is dug without soil, pruned root and top for planting, and packed for shipment in damp moss or other suitable material. "B&B" means Balled and Burlapped. A Balled and Burlapped plant or tree is dug with soil on the roots, tightly wrapped with burlap and tied securely with twine. Balled and Burlapped materials may be safely moved almost every month of the year.

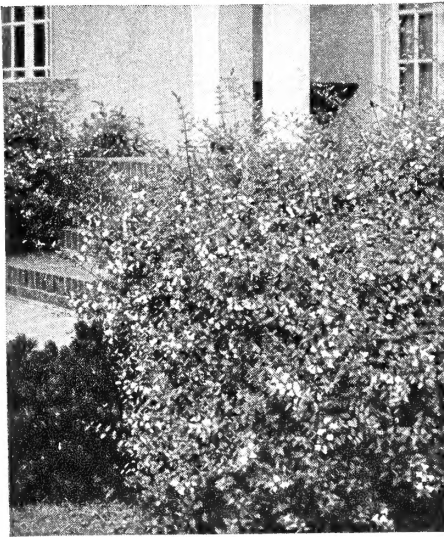
NON-WARRANTY

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the variety or productivity of any nursery stock it sells. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. No liability is assumed by seller for delay or failure to deliver caused by wars, strikes, fires, floods, droughts, embargoes or any other contingencies beyond our control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned.

CLAIMS

Claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods. If an error has been made by us, please notify us at once so that we can adjust the matter fairly. Our stock is well grown, carefully packed and otherwise handled to conform with generally accepted standards of nursery practice. Claims for in-transit damage or delay should be filed promptly with the transportation company. In no case shall our liability be more than the original invoice value of the order.

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS



ABELIA grandiflora

ABELIA, Edward Goucher (Pink Abelia).

One of the most useful shrubs, for it can be confined to any desired size and will grow in almost any location. The shiny, deep green leaves are tinted with an amber hue. The dainty, clear pink flowers are produced all summer. Evergreen in warmer areas.

Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 50

grandiflora. One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright glossy green, turning to a beautiful bronze in winter. Its flowers come in early May and the plant is covered with bloom until late autumn. Bushy.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 65	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	85	8 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 15	11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	16 50
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	24 00
B&B, double above prices.	Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	

ACACIA farnesiana (Opopanax). A thorny, much-branched shrub that grows to a height of 10 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers come in small clusters.

Each Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. \$2 25

ALLAMANDA, Brown-Bud. A variation of the older plain yellow variety, having a brownish tint in the throat.

Each Gal. cans. \$1 25

neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for central and southern portions of Florida.

Each Gal. cans. \$1 00

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Makes a wonderful decoration indoors in pots, as well as outside where severe cold is not a problem.

Each Gal. cans. \$2 00

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions and shaded locations outside. Large, dark green leaves.

Each Per leaf, large. \$0 15

BERBERIS julianae (Wintergreen Barberry). A holly-like evergreen shrub with leathery, dark green, spiny-toothed foliage. Very attractive.

B&B Each 8 to 12 in. \$1 50

mentorensis. Rugged, strong, upright branches and heavy thorns. Foliage thick, dark green, turning to bronze in winter. Nearly evergreen here.

B&B Each 12 to 18 in. \$2 50 18 to 24 in. 3 25

thunbergi atropurpurea. The Red Barberry is a very colorful and useful shrub with wine-red foliage and red berries. Although more used in the North, we have found it entirely successful here.

sargentiana. Practically the same as Atropurpurea in form and growth but foliage bright green all year round. Attractive yellow flowers followed by black fruit.

B&B.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$1 50	\$14 50
12 to 18 in.	2 00	19 00
18 to 24 in.	2 60	24 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 25	30 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in.	1 50	



ARDISIA crenulata

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly-Bush). Attractive quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs.

officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

Each Gal. cans. \$1 25

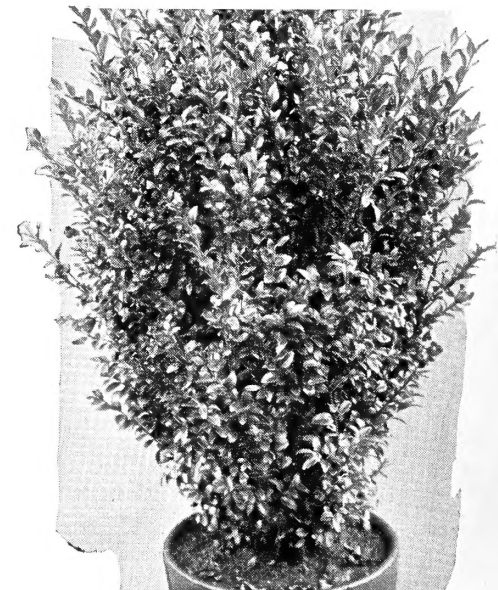
BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Beautiful, compact, small-leaved, evergreen shrub for borders, hedges, and foundation plantings. Also excellent as a potted plant and for window boxes.

harlandi (Harland Box). This distinctive variety has dark green, elongated leaves, rather square at the ends. It grows thick and round with very little trimming and stands more cold than *B. japonica* but is not quite as rapid in growth. It is each year becoming more popular as it is better known.

Bed Grown	Each	10
4 to 6 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50
6 to 8 in.	65	6 00
8 to 10 in.	85	8 00
10 to 12 in.	1 15	10 50
12 to 15 in.	1 65	15 50
15 to 18 in.	2 10	20 00
18 to 24 in.	2 65	25 00
Qt. cans, 8 to 10 in.	85	8 00



BERBERIS thunbergi



BUXUS japonica

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, *continued*

CALLISTEMON (Bottle-Brush). In April the plant produces long, red, brush-like flower spikes. The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	\$2 00	\$17 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). Tall-growing evergreen shrub with fragrant white flowers about 2 inches across. The scarlet fruit is edible.

	Each	
Qt. cans.....	\$0 75	
Gal. cans.....	1 25	

CASSIA aculeata. An upright-growing, heavy-foliaged shrub or tree, usually single stemmed. Foliage lush green, compound. Blooms bright yellow, legume-type in midsummer. Evergreen but not too hardy in north Florida.

	Each	
10-in. cans, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$4 00	

bicapsularis. A lovely sight in your autumn landscape. Its many yellow blooms blend with the usual colors of fall gardens. Will grow to 10 feet; evergreen in temperate climates. If frozen down, it generally revives. Needs full sun in order to branch and keep a well-balanced appearance.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	\$1 00	\$9 00
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	14 00

CLEYERA japonica. A fine evergreen shrub or small tree with rather thick, glossy leaves and creamy white, fragrant flowers. Berries red in early fall. An upright grower, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Will withstand wet or dry situations with equal ease and seems to have few insect or disease enemies. We recommend it highly for trial as far north as Atlanta inland or Wilmington, North Carolina, on the coast.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25	\$21 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	28 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	55 00
4 to 5 ft.....	8 50	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	1 75	



CLEYERA japonica



PURE WHITE CRAPE-MYRTLE

CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*).

This easily grown, deciduous shrub or small tree is sometimes called "The Lilac of the South." In early summer, delicate, airy flowers with crimped and fringed petals are borne in panicles on the current season's growth. To prolong bloom through summer, old flower heads should be removed as soon as they wither; then a new flush of growth and flowers will appear.

The first pruning of plants should be done in the winter, while dormant, and not later than February; thus you are assured of generous bouquets on the new growth that follows.

Lavender. Showy clusters of pinkish lavender.

Rose. Deep old rose. A favorite.

Watermelon-red. Large bright panicles.

William Toovey. This fine watermelon-red differs from the older type principally in its habit of growth, being compact and low spreading. An excellent variety for hedges and low screens, as well as for specimen use in the landscape plan.

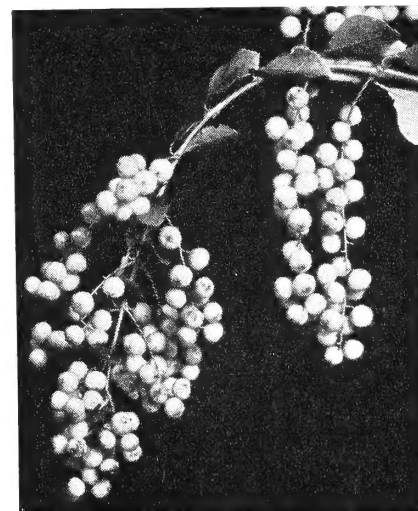
Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 15	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 55	13 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	
B&B, double above prices.		

PURE WHITE CRAPE-MYRTLE. A distinct improvement over the old-time type, this latest acquisition is a profuse bloomer. Flower heads are larger, and there is no other color in them but white and the yellow of the stamens. Growth habit is stocky, compact and vigorous, thus permitting a choice of either tree-form or shrub, according to preference of grower. Pure White is something special in Crape-Myrtles!

Bare-root.	Each	
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 15	
18 to 24 in.....	1 45	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 85	
3 to 4 ft.....	2 45	
B&B, double above prices.		
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 75	
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that last all winter. Rather tender but sometimes planted in northern Florida.

plumieri alba . Flowers are white instead of lilac.	Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	1 50	



DURANTA plumieri

*See Page 28 for Plants
for Special Places*

*We are proud of our
nursery stock, for it is
in first-class condition.*

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



EURYA japonica

ELÆAGNUS pungens fruitlandi.

Highly ornamental, willow-like shrub, its greatest feature being the foliage. Young foliage is brownish, but when mature, leaves are medium green and satiny silver underneath. Branches are pliant and may be cut at any time without harm to the plant, thus making them ideal for flower arrangements. If compact form is desired, pruning must be done.

Flowers are inconspicuous, although quite fragrant. Decorative and edible fruit appears in fall and winter.

Grows in almost any well-drained soil, including limestone, and prefers sunny exposure.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75	36 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 75	45 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	57 50
5 to 6 ft.....	8 50	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	1 50	



ELÆAGNUS pungens fruitlandi

EURYA japonica. A low-growing evergreen having elongated narrow leaves with a well-defined midrib of bright green. Small, greenish white flowers followed by black fruits. The plant presents a fan-shaped aspect from two sides. Stands shade well.

Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....

\$2 00
2 50

FEIJOA sellowiana (Pineapple Guava).

Introduced from South America. Will grow to 15 feet. Upper surface of leaves glossy green and lower surface silvery gray, giving a very ornamental effect.

Blooms in late spring. Flowers are four-cupped petals, white outside and purplish crimson within; center is a stiff tuft of crimson stamens. They may be cut for floral arrangements, where they always create interest because of their exotic and unusual appearance.

The oval or oblong fruit is variable in size, sometimes nearly 2 inches in length. It is dull green when ripe, often showing a touch of crimson on the cheek. The flesh is granular and the seeds are so small they cannot be felt in the mouth. Flavor resembles pineapple. May be eaten fresh, cooked in several ways, crystallized or made into jam or jelly.

This is a very hardy shrub, preferring a climate free from excessive humidity and cool at least part of the year. Does not do well on light or sandy soil and needs a well-drained location. If over-fertilized, the plant will make an abundance of new growth instead of fruiting.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75
18 to 24 in.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 50
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 00

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine).

The well-known Gardenia of the South. Waxy white, very sweet-scented flowers and leathery, shiny dark foliage distinguish the plant.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75	25 50

radicans. A dwarf grower to 18 inches, having miniature white flowers with typical fragrance; trailing habit.

Qt. cans.	Each
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.....	1 00

stricta nana. A hardy, vigorous Gardenia with attractive green foliage. Very free flowering. Somewhat dwarf-er than *Gardenia florida*.

Each
4-in. pots, 8 to 12 in.....
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....

\$0 85
1 25

HIBISCUS. We are now growing Hibiscus from cuttings to avoid the disappointment that freezing weather can bring. Cutting-grown Hibiscus retains its identity even though killed to the ground and is able to come back in an amazingly short time.

Assorted Varieties.

Cutting Grown.	Each
Qt. cans.....	\$0 60
Gal. cans.....	1 25



GARDENIA florida

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue depending upon soil and culture. Pink blooms may usually be turned blue by the use of extra acid in the soil and blue varieties changed to pink by sweetening the soil with lime.

Mixed Varieties

Each
Gal. cans.....
5-qt. cans.....
10-in. cans.....

\$1 50
2 00
3 50

ILICUM floridanum (Florida Anise).

This unusual evergreen shrub has dark green leaves 6 to 8 inches long, borne in loose whorls. In early summer, striking dark red star-shaped flowers add to its beauty. It does best in part shade and needs slightly acid soil for best growth. The crushed leaves give off a strongly aromatic odor.

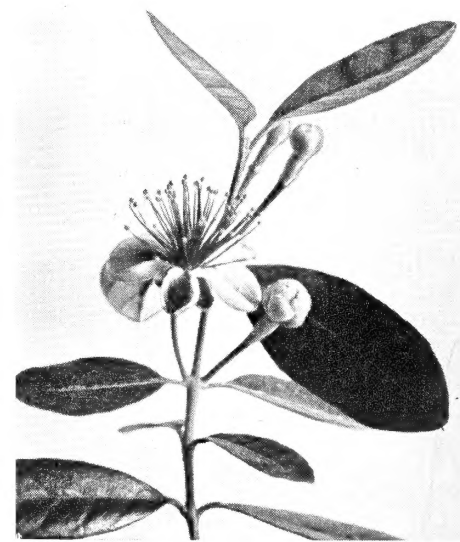
Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....

\$2 00
2 25

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

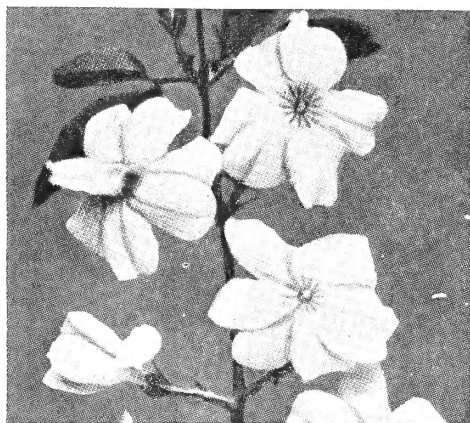
Each
Qt. cans.....
Gal. cans.....

\$0 75
1 25



FEIJOA sellowiana

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

**JASMINUM primulinum**

JASMINUM floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety with delicately feathery foliage and yellow bloom in summer.

Bare-root	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 35
B&B, double above prices	

humile. A dark, evergreen, much-branched shrub with compound leaves; flowers bright yellow, borne in clusters. May reach 20 feet.

primulinum. Evergreen shrub with dark green, drooping branches. Bright yellow flowers in spring and summer.

Bare-root	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$0 85
18 to 24 in.	1 10
B&B, double above prices.	

Sambac, Grand Duke. Large, double, white, fragrant flowers. Climbing; shiny dark foliage.

Sambac, Maid of Orleans. Semi-double or single white flowers. Very fragrant.

Gal. cans.	Each
	\$1 75

LANTANA sellowiana (delicatissima). Especially adapted to south and central Florida. Very popular for ground cover and combines well with low-growing forms of shrubs. It is vine-like, with rosy lilac flowers. A rapid grower but will stay low with one or two trimmings a year. Also fine for window boxes and baskets. Very salt-resistant and will live in almost any soil. Best in full sun.

Qt. cans.	Each
	\$0 65

**LANTANA**

LONICERA nitida. Hardier than *Lonicera pileata yunnanensis*. Attains 6 feet, with upright branching habit; otherwise similar. Desirable.

pileata yunnanensis. Low, spreading semi-evergreen with delicate deep green foliage. Flowers are fragrant; fruit purple. Resembles small-leaved Privet. A fine little shrub.

Each	
Qt. cans.	\$0 75
Gal. cans.	1 50

LOROPETALUM Chinense. A densely branched evergreen to 12 feet. Leaves small, rounded, dull green. Bears a profusion of greenish white flowers in early spring; fragrant.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 75

MAGNOLIA fuscata (Michelia fuscata; Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, glossy foliage. The creamy yellow flowers look like miniature bananas and the fragrance is identical. This shrub may be trimmed or left to grow naturally, often reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 75
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	4 00

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS. These are prized shrubs or small deciduous trees that bloom with us in winter or early spring, and later farther north. Flowers white or red or purplish, according to variety. Not difficult to grow.

liliflora (M. purpurea). This beautiful Chinese Magnolia will grow to a height of 10 feet. The tulip-shaped flowers, opening before the leaves appear, are purple outside and white inside. It is a midseason bloomer.

liliflora nigra (M. soulangeana nigra). Very much like *Soulangeana* except that flowers are longer and of darker color. Midseason bloomer.

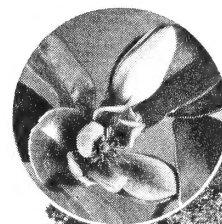
rustica rubra. Dark red, cup-shaped flower blooming a week or so later than *Soulangeana*. A very fast grower.

soulangeana. Hardy in northern gardens, this fine variety has flowers that are pinky purple on the outside and creamy white within. Early.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 50

stellata (Star Magnolia). One of the finest of a fine family. Flowers pure white, and there are just enough of the star-shaped petals to make it appear semi-double. The plant is a low, bushy grower and seldom reaches a height of more than 10 feet. Early.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 75
2 to 3 ft.	4 50

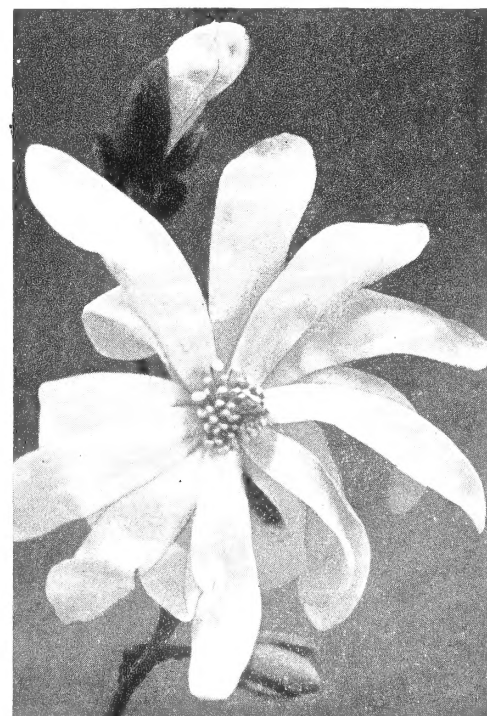
**MAGNOLIA fuscata**

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A very attractive, low-growing, well-branched evergreen shrub, with an abundance of oval, prickly dark green foliage and clusters of small, distinctive white flowers. Both foliage and flowers are shiny and look as if varnished. Well suited to border uses and for individual specimens.

Each	
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.	\$1 50

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Light green, feathery foliage tipped pink to copper in spring, changing to deep wine in winter. Vivid scarlet berries. Does best in partial shade.

B&B	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00

**MAGNOLIA stellata**

See Page 28 for Plants
for Special Places

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



OLEANDER

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen. Bright green foliage. Small, white, sweet-scented flowers in winter and spring. Each Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. \$2 50 2-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 3 00

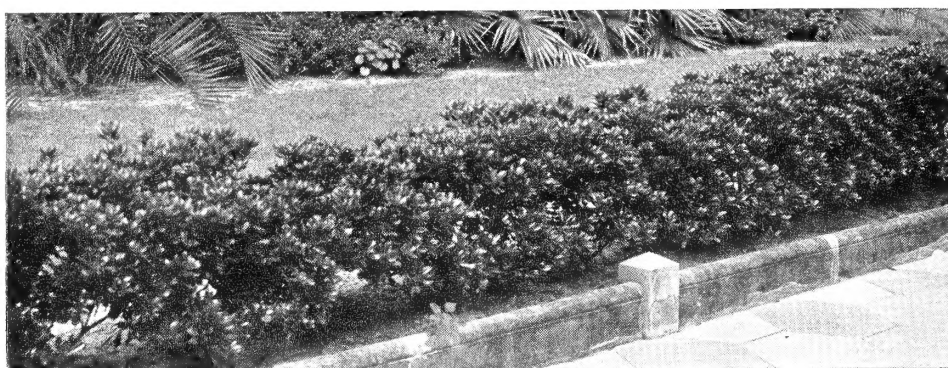
OLEANDER (Nerium). Evergreen shrub with brilliant colored flowers. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Does well near the seashore.

Double Yellow. Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 50

OSMANTHUS fortunei. Attractive evergreen shrub to 6 feet, somewhat resembling *Olea fragrans*, with spiny-toothed leaves and fragrant creamy yellow flowers. Rather slow grower.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 25	\$21 00
18 to 24 in.	3 25	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 50	42 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 75	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	2 00	

PHILODENDRON selloum. Its large, glossy leaves are deeply lobed, giving a lush, tropical appearance to the plants. This variety will stand moderately cold weather. Each Gal. cans. \$3 50 10-in. cans. 6 00



PITTOSPORUM tobira

PHOTINIA glabra. A very handsome, hardy, evergreen shrub which will grow to a height of approximately 15 feet. The new foliage is wine colored and most attractive. The white flowers are carried in clusters and are followed by round red fruits. Prefers a sunny location in well-drained soil

serrulata. This variety grows to a much greater height than *Glabra* and is a beautiful sight in summer with its dark green serrated leaves and large clusters of white flowers. In winter it is covered with scarlet fruit.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 50
18 to 24 in.	2 65	24 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 65	34 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 75	42 50
4 to 5 ft.	6 75	60 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 50	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	2 00	

PLUMBAGO capensis (Cape Plumbago).

A native of South Africa. The azure-blue flowers of this half-climbing shrub are produced profusely all summer long. Plant is of rapid growth and thickly covered with light green foliage. Thoroughly satisfactory where winters are not too severe.

	Each
Qt. cans.	\$0 65
Gal. cans.	1 25

Please read
Terms of
Business before
ordering,
see Page 3

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft.	4 50	42 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 75	

tobira variegata. Has light green foliage, similar to its green relative in size and shape, copiously white blotched. Medium slow grower. Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$2 50

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (Punica). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer.

Double White.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 25
2 to 3 ft.	1 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 00

B&B, double above prices.

See Page 28 for Plants
for Special Places



PLUMBAGO capensis



PHOTINIA glabra

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



PYRACANTHA

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Evergreen shrub with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; orange-red berries in winter. Each

Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. \$1 50

formosana. The productiveness of this improved variety is amazing! Fruit is a deep glossy red, borne in immense clusters. The growth resembles Lalandi but is not so upright. Each

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. \$1 50

Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 1 75

2-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. 2 25

2-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 2 50

10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft. 3 75

belli. Interesting red-fruiting type. Growth spready like Formosana, and foliage about identical. Berries even larger and well distributed over the plant.

Miller. Similar to Belli. Good vigorous grower; medium-sized, red fruit. Quite hardy.

Rosedale. One of the newer Pyracanthas (trademark registered). Produces long arching sprays of dainty white flowers. Foliage dark rich green. Bears masses of very dark red berries and lends itself well to espalier work. Disease resistant.

Prices for above three varieties:

Each

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. \$1 75

Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 2 00

2-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 2 50

graberii. A large, vigorous variety noteworthy for berry size, produced in great clusters at Christmas time.

Each

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 50

2-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. 3 00

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first-class condition.

QUINCE, FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*). We do not hesitate to recommend the Cydonias for vivid and profuse spring color. Half deciduous in this section they seldom attain more than 5 feet in height, with about the same spread. Spiny branches; leaves 2 inches long, coarsely toothed. Flowers average 1 inch in diameter and are orange-scarlet or salmon-pink—two distinct types, so far unnamed here. Both mature yellow fruit.

Red	Pink
Bare-root.	Each 10
18 to 24 in.	\$1 35 \$12 50
2 to 3 ft.	1 85 17 00
B&B, double above prices.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 00

RAPHIOLEPIS indica (Indian Hawthorn). A spreading evergreen shrub of slow growth. Leaves round, thick and dark green. Fragrant, pinkish white flowers in flat clusters. Hardy. Each

Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in. \$2 25

japonica. A handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with leathery, bright green foliage and dense clusters of very fragrant, white flowers in spring. Fine for seashore planting. Rather slow growth.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 25	\$21 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	28 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 75	35 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	47 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 75	

SERISSA foetida variegata. A low-much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. White, star-shaped flowers.

Each	10
Qt. cans.	\$0 75
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 50

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 3



TEA PLANT



SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs. White blooms appear in early spring. Effective when planted in masses around borders, or in beds.

cantonensis, single.

cantonensis, double (reevesiana).

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 85	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.	1 10	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	14 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 50
4 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50
B&B, double above prices.		

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing Spiraea with foliage in various shades of yellow, red and dark green. Flowers pink, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches. Each

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 75

TEA PLANT (*Camellia sinensis*; Commercial Tea). May reach 30 feet if not trimmed. Makes rounded, well shaped shrub with dark green leaves and has small, fragrant, white flowers. Good for moist, shady places; quite hardy, and evergreen in the South.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$1 75	\$16 50
18 to 24 in.	2 00	18 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	28 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 50	42 50
4 to 5 ft.	6 25	60 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 25	

VIBURNUM. The Viburnums offered below are evergreens with white, sweet-scented flowers. They are desirable garden shrubs for the South.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower often attaining tree-like proportions if not trimmed. Compact habit.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$1 75	\$15 50
18 to 24 in.	2 35	21 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 35	31 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 50	14 00

suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.

Each	10
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.	\$1 25 \$11 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 75 16 50

tinus (Laurestinus). The bush (maximum 10 feet), covered with creamy white flowers, is a February joy. For specimens or hedges. Each

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$2 50

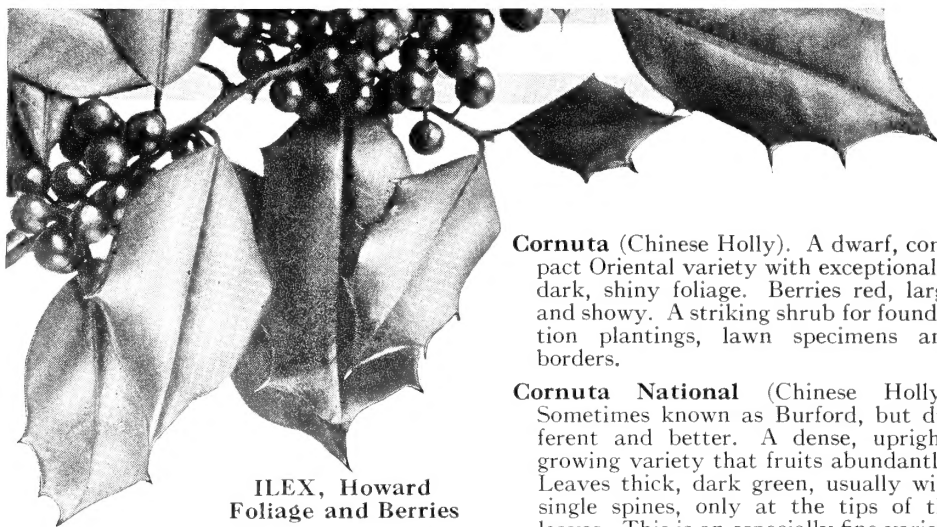
HOLLIES (Ilex)

For Christmas and throughout the year, you can have specimens of real, thoroughbred Holly filling many and various needs in the landscape plan.

There is practically no section of the United States where some kind of Holly cannot be grown. In fact, it is easily possible to landscape a property entirely in many places, from hedge to shade trees, with some variety of evergreen Holly. The small and medium sizes are readily transplanted and shipped bare-root during their dormant season (November through March), while the larger trees and shrub types are best handled B&B.

All our American Hollies (*Ilex opaca*) are grafted or cutting-grown from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any one offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Hollies prefer a slightly acid, well-drained soil, adequately supplied with organic material. They can stand a good deal of water, but it must be transient water, not resident.



**ILEX, Howard
Foliage and Berries**

Curtissi. Deciduous shrub or small tree to 15 feet, native to western Florida. Habit slender, spreading, having abundant, medium-sized, red fruit. Excellent for the "natural" garden.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 75
2 to 3 ft.....	2 25
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75
B&B.	
18 to 24 in.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). A dwarf, compact Oriental variety with exceptionally dark, shiny foliage. Berries red, large and showy. A striking shrub for foundation plantings, lawn specimens and borders.

Cornuta National (Chinese Holly).	
Sometimes known as Burford, but different and better. A dense, upright-growing variety that fruits abundantly. Leaves thick, dark green, usually with single spines, only at the tips of the leaves. This is an especially fine variety that has been mixed with Burford for some years. The original tree of National was found in Washington, D. C.	
B&B.	Each 10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25 \$21 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 25 30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50 42 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 50 60 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 50
5 to 6 ft.....	15 50

Cornuta National.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	\$2 25
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in....	4 00

Cassine (Dahoon). Leaves bright, glossy, spineless. Regular producer of abundant scarlet berries. A rapid grower.

Croonenberg. A Greenbrier introduction. Upright, rather compact grower with fine dark green foliage of larger than average size and spiny leaves. Berries are a good red and are produced when the trees are still very young.

Howard. The most popular variety we grow. Foliage very dark and glossy, with some spines; berries red and attractive. Excellent.

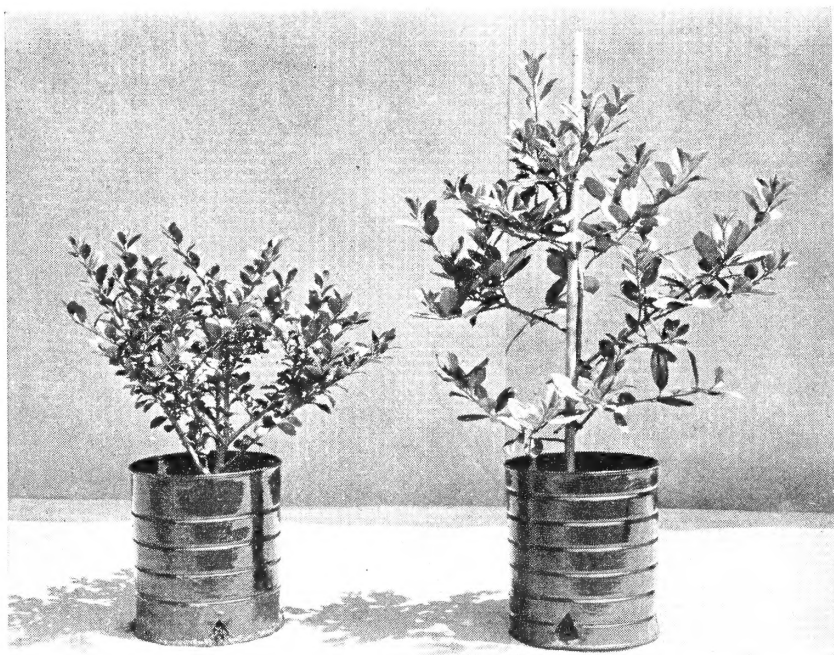
Savannah. An attractively upright and rapid grower, this Holly attains true form sooner than most. Foliage abundant, leathery, bright. Berries good size, of fine color. Leaf petioles and branch tips are purple in new growth.

Male Holly. On rare occasions it becomes necessary to use one of these trees bearing strictly staminate flowers, to insure berry production in areas where male Hollies are not native in adjacent woods. If necessary, one of the male trees planted in fairly close proximity will insure crops of fruit.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 35
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 60
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	7 75
6 to 8 ft.....	12 00
B&B.	
18 to 24 in.....	4 75
2 to 3 ft.....	5 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00
5 to 6 ft.....	15 50
6 to 8 ft.....	24 00
8 to 10 ft.....	38 00
Wire-balled specimens.	
\$50.00 to \$150.00 quoted on request	

Croonenberg, Ft. McCoy, and Howard.

	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 75



ILEX latifolia (rotundifolia) and East Palatka



ILEX opaca (American Holly)

HOLLIES, continued

Crenata (Japanese Holly). A small-leaved sort. Compact and medium slow-growing, bearing black fruit. Well suited to low plantings, hedges and foundations. Evergreen; entirely hardy.

Crenata convexa (bullata). Sub-variety of Crenata. Small, roundish, cupped leaves; glossy. Dwarf, spreading grower.

Crenata latifolia (rotundifolia). Larger leaves than Crenata.

B&B.	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 15 in.....	2 00	18 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 25	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.....	\$1 25	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 75	

East Palatka. Foliage light green, of medium size, almost smooth, and resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. A regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 25
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50
5 to 6 ft.....	6 50
6 to 8 ft.....	10 00

B&B.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	9 00
5 to 6 ft.....	13 00
6 to 8 ft.....	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	35 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 00

Vomitioria (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly with small, deep olive-green foliage and bright red berries produced in great profusion all along the branches. This is one of our most desirable shrubs for foundation, border and hedge planting. It may be kept sheared to any shape or size desired, and makes excellent specimens for formal planting.

Natural Growth, B&B.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 75
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	6 50
5 to 6 ft.....	8 50

Sheared, B&B.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 35	\$32 50
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	47 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00	67 50
4 to 5 ft.....	9 50	92 50
5 to 6 ft.....	12 50	120 00

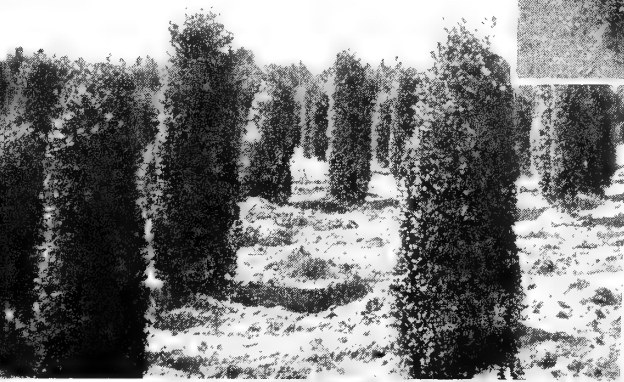
Grafted.	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 50



ILEX crenata convexa



Block of Sheared Ilex vomitoria for specimen planting



A splendid hedge of Ilex vomitoria

LIGUSTRUM

Aureo-marginatum. Strong, upright grower similar to Japonicum but leaves are margined and washed with gold. Attractive and fast growing.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
B&B.		
12 to 18 in.....	1 15	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 65	24 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 85	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 85	
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00	

Coriaceum (Dwarf Privet). A slow-growing, upright narrow variety, with extremely dark green crinkled leaves, creamy white flowers and clusters of blue berries. A valuable plant for situations where a semi-formal shrub is indicated. This variety is also known as *L. japonicum rotundifolium*.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 85
18 to 24 in.....	2 85
2 to 3 ft.....	3 85

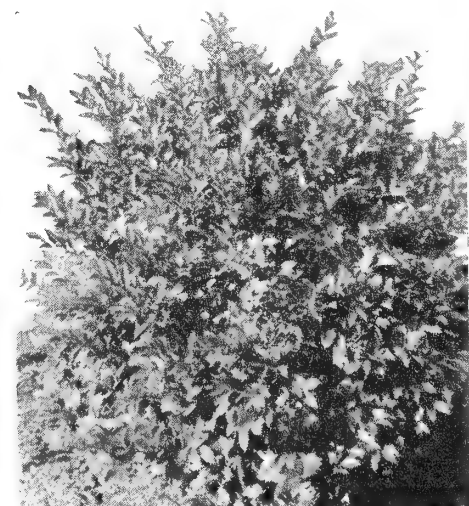
Erecta. Compact and semi-upright variety having the appearance of a Nobile-Iwata hybrid. While apparently not as hardy as Lucidum, this fine variety has much to recommend it.

Excelsum superbum. A very showy sort with brightly variegated green and white leaves. A rapid grower, good for screens and windbreaks.

Iwata. An intermediate grower with small, slightly mottled foliage. Ideal for low foundation plantings and hedges.

Lucidum (Wax-leaf Privet). Very bushy, with rich dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers followed by large bunches of black berries. For foundation plantings, hedges and specimens.

Natural Growth.	Each	10
Bare-root.		
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 85	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 35	13 00
B&B.		
12 to 18 in.....	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 35	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 35	31 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	42 50
4 to 5 ft.....	6 50	60 00
Sheared.		
B&B.		
18 to 24 in.....	3 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	6 50	



LIGUSTRUM lucidum

LIGUSTRUM, continued

Nobile. Similar to Lucidum, but it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 15	10 00

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	1 35	12 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 25	37 50
4 to 5 ft.....	6 25	

Our Ligustrums Are Grafted

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A root-knot-resistant Privet is used for rootstock.

Suwannee River. Plant Patent 1402.

The fine new Ligustrum Suwannee River is now being grown by us under contract to Wight Nurseries, its introducer. Suwannee River is a dwarf Privet, particularly adapted to planting around modern low, ranch-type homes. Foliage is a deep, lustrous green, smaller than Wax Ligustrum (our Lucidum) and slightly twisted. The nodes are close together, so that the foliage almost completely hides the woody stems.

Suwannee River has a remarkable resistance, almost immunity, to insects and for this reason alone should prove popular with the average home owner. Letters from many sections of the country attest to its adaptability, and we expect it to be an excellent addition to the broad-leaved evergreens for the Southeast, Southwest and Pacific Coast.

Grafted.	1 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 60	1 50
B&B	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....	2 00	1 85
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	2 60
Gal. cans.....	2 00	
5-qt. cans.....	2 50	



LIGUSTRUM, Suwannee River

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Gainesville, Fla., for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, shade trees are valued, not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous shade trees.

We can strongly recommend the list of trees offered to our customers. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our shade trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home grounds.



PACKING HOUSE SCENE

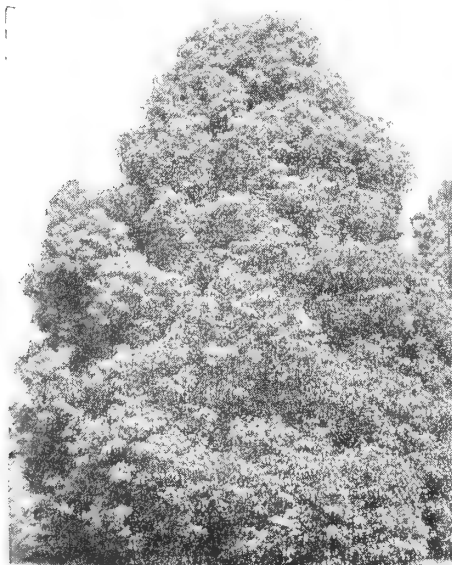
ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet; foliage tends towards light green and blooms are creamy yellow, rather inconspicuous. Not hardy North.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 85	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	26 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75	35 50
3 to 4 ft.....	5 25	50 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 75	72 50
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00	
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 75	

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*). A fine avenue tree that does well near salt water. The branches are jointed and dense heads of tiny flowers form globular cones.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50
5-qt. cans, 6 to 8 ft.....	2 70	24 50

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A desirable broad-leaved evergreen tree. Thrives well in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Grows vigorously, with branches close to the ground. Each Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....\$1 65



CAMPHOR TREE

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS**
before ordering, on page 3

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER, continued

CHERRY-LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*; Carolina Laurel). A splendid native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright, glossy leaves. Unrestricted specimens reach a height of 40 feet or more. They are true shade trees, blooming profusely when grown in this form. The flowers are white and slightly fragrant. Well adapted to shearing and shaping into pyramids, columns, globes, etc., as well as for hedges.

Natural Growth, B&B.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 25
2 to 3 ft.....	3 25
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 00

CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus pumila*). 50 feet. Introduced from China. Rapid grower. Very hardy and disease-resistant. Each Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....\$1 00

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Beautiful white flowers are followed by scarlet fruits; fall foliage brilliantly colored.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 25	30 00
6 to 8 ft.....	5 00	47 50
B&B.		
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75	26 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 25	40 00
4 to 6 ft.....	6 25	60 00
6 to 8 ft.....	9 00	85 00

Weaver. This is a superior variety. Because of unique foliage coloring and formation, Weaver is readily distinguishable from ordinary seedling Dogwoods. Blooms are more numerous and larger, therefore appear whiter. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore.

Grafted.	Each
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$6 00

GORDONIA lasianthus (Loblolly Bay). A fine native evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet. Leaves large, dark green, shiny. Flowers white, resembling magnolias.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 35	\$12 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 25	20 00

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Tall, symmetrical shade tree with straight trunk and dark green, unusual-shaped leaves. Flowers like inverted tulips, greenish yellow with orange at base.
Write for quotations.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra italica*). 40 to 50 feet. The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree. Very desirable where formal effect is wanted.
Write for quotations.



MAGNOLIA grandiflora

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree; forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight, is one of which any home-owner may be justly proud. The flowers, which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds. Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain, which we have named Saint Mary, that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street and garden planting.

grandiflora, Saint Mary.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 75
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75
3 to 4 ft.....	4 75
4 to 5 ft.....	6 75
B&B.	
18 to 24 in.....	5 25
2 to 3 ft.....	7 25
3 to 4 ft.....	9 50
4 to 5 ft.....	12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	16 00

Magnolia grandiflora seedlings.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	6 75
6 to 8 ft.....	8 75
B&B.	
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	9 00
5 to 6 ft.....	12 00
6 to 8 ft.....	15 00

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

Bare-root.	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 25
4 to 6 ft.....	3 00
6 to 8 ft.....	4 25
8 to 10 ft.....	6 75
B&B, double above prices.	

Silver (*A. dasycarpum*). This handsome tree may attain 150 feet. Leaves deeply lobed and silvery white beneath, to 6 inches across. Like most Maples it is a fast grower. Deciduous.

Bare-root.	Each
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 75
B&B, double above prices.	

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizzia julibrissin*). Deciduous spreading tree with finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	2 75
10-in. cans, 4 to 5 ft.....	3 50

OAK (Quercus)

Basket Oak (*Quercus prinus*). Often attains 100 feet. Leaves deciduous, to 7 inches long, coarsely toothed, shiny bright green above and grayish pubescent beneath. The acorns are over an inch in length. A relatively fast grower.

Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. A long-lived and slow-growing variety, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

Water Oak (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). A tall and fast-growing Oak—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 75
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75
8 to 10 ft.....	9 75
B&B, double above prices.	

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A small, thorny, interesting tree which may reach a height of 30 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes, followed by 5-inch seed pods.

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 75

PLANE-TREE or SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus occidentalis*). Growing to 150 feet, this handsome tree with its big leaves and scaly whitish bark is a familiar sight.

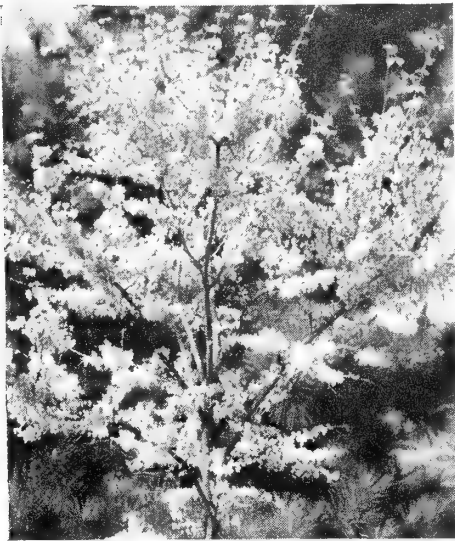
Write for quotation.

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TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER, continued



REDBUD

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the blooms appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture.

chinensis. An Asiatic Redbud with purplish pink flowers. Individual blooms, often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, are borne in heavy clusters along the branches. Ultimate height is said to be around 50 feet and the rate of growth is somewhat faster than that of *Canadensis*. The foliage and general appearance of the tree is very similar to that popular and well-known type.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$16 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75	26 00
4 to 6 ft.....	4 25	40 00
B&B, double above prices.		

White Judas (*C. canadensis alba*).

One of the most unusual spring-flowering trees to be found anywhere is the white variety of Redbud. The pea-like, pure white bloom is usually produced in early spring before the leaves appear. Although in many respects the tree is similar to the usual type, the foliage is much lighter green upon the upper surface than that of pink forms. Its broad, flat head of thornless, angular branchlets is distinctive wherever seen.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	
4 to 6 ft.....	5 75	
B&B, double above prices.		

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

Bare-root.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 15	\$20 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 00	28 00
6 to 8 ft.....	4 50	42 50
8 to 10 ft.....	6 50	62 50
10 to 12 ft.....	9 50	
B&B, double above prices.		

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS** before ordering, on page 3.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We cannot refrain from deploring the tendency of late years that South Temperate Zone home owners have shown to neglect the well-adapted conifers, such as Junipers, Biotas and Retinosporas, in favor of more showy, tropical-appearing, broadleaf material. While we do not want to be arbitrary about it, we do feel that there is still a definite need for at least a "backbone planting" of the conifers in most locations, except perhaps the extreme South. When hard cold comes along, as it always will periodically, it is heartening to know that the conifers can take it, even though some of the exotic flowering shrubs have been made unsightly or have been severely damaged by cold.

ARBORVITAE

These are classified as *Thuja*s by botanists and are also listed as Biotas. Most of those used in the South belong to the species *Thuja orientalis*. They are beautiful shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth, especially suited for formal gardening when used alone or for mass and foundation plantings when combined with other shrubs. The *Thuja*s are hardy and thrive on any moderately good soil.

Aurea conspicua (*Thuja orientalis*).

Deep yellow to golden often varying to green. Tall, compact, upright. Each 2-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....\$2 50

Aurea nana (*T. orientalis*). Compact, rounded head and handsome greenish golden foliage.

B&B	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 75

Compacta. A fine, dark green variety of compact, conical growth.

B&B	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00



ARBORVITAE pyramidalis

Globosa. A dense, dwarf, dark green form that grows like a round ball. For setting in front of other evergreens, for making a low hedge, or for tub or pot specimens.

B&B	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 in.....	1 75

Pyramidalis (*T. orientalis*). Compact, pyramidal to 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well.

B&B	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	28 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 75	55 00

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). Tall-growing conifer with branches in regular tiers; soft green, almost fern-like foliage. Fine for pot use but reaches great heights outdoors in warm climates.

Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in.....	Each
	\$5 00

CEPHALOTAXUS harringtonia. A dwarf evergreen for use in rock gardens, pools and in shaded borders. Its spiny leaves are about 1 inch long and cluster around the stems.

Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in....	Each	10
	\$1 85	\$17 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	2 50	24 00

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. A Japanese tree with slender trunk and straight, spreading branches that turn upward at tips. Graceful in habit and rapid in growth.

Gal. can, 12 to 18 in.....	Each
	\$2 50

JUNIPERUS

This group of conifers is represented in southern gardens by many beautiful varieties. They are particularly well adapted to our soil and climatic conditions.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Forms a low, flat, wide-spreading head of bluish green foliage. Very beautiful; highly resistant to drought.

B&B	Each	10
12 to 18-in. spread.....	\$2 25	\$20 00
18 to 24-in. spread.....	3 25	30 00
4 to 5-ft. spread.....	8 00	70 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	2 00	

Chinensis sylvestris. Grows well in the Lower South. The needle-shaped leaves are steel color and the smaller, scale-like ones are dark green. Narrow and upright.

Natural Growth, B&B	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	23 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50	32 50
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50	40 00
5 to 6 ft.....	6 00	55 00

Semi-Sheared, B&B.

18 to 24 in.....	\$3 25
2 to 3 ft.....	4 75
3 to 4 ft.....	6 50
4 to 5 ft.....	8 50

JUNIPERUS, continued

Communis depressa plumosa (Andorra Juniper). A dwarf variety also known as *J. horizontalis plumosa*. Spring foliage is silvery green, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the fall. It does not grow as close to the ground as some of the creeping forms, but lifts its branches 15 to 18 inches. Good for foundation plantings, for terraces and for rock gardens. It thrives best in an open, sunny, well-drained location.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$18 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	

Conferta (Shore Juniper). Spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green foliage, rather feathery; will not turn brown in winter.

2 plants to gal. can	Each	10
12 to 18-in. spread.....	\$1 75	\$16 50

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A dwarf, narrow, compact, upright Juniper that does well under widely different conditions. Pleasing grayish green color. Fine for foundation work.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25	
18 to 24 in.....	3 25	
2 to 3 ft.....	4 75	
3 to 4 ft.....	6 75	

Sabina Von Ehron (Von Ehron Juniper). A horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper. It grows very rapidly, and has a more open appearance. The branches are heavily covered with needles of deep rich green.

B&B.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft.....	8 25	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	1 75	

Virginiana glauca. A beautiful upright type that naturally tends to rather close but somewhat irregular pyramidal shape. Blue-gray. Takes trimming well. Grafted, B&B.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00



JUNIPERUS chinensis sylvestris

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla (longifolia). A beautiful upright evergreen tree that may reach a height of 40 feet. The leaves, to 4 inches long, are narrow, glossy dark green, and paler beneath.

Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50

Macrophylla maki (Japanese Yew). A variation of *P. macrophylla* having smaller, darker leaves and usually a more shrubby habit of growth. Excellent for hedges, screens, specimens, or for the shrubby border.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	
18 to 24 in.....	3 50	
Natural Growth, B&B.		

12 to 18 in.....	1 75
18 to 24 in.....	2 25
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 25
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 50

Nagi. The most striking of the Podocarpus family in appearance, this shapely tree may attain 90 feet. Leaves shiny dark green above, paler beneath and sharp pointed to 3 inches lanceolate.

Natural Growth, B&B.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	6 25	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	3 00	

PINUS caribæa (Slash Pine). The Pine for which the South is famous. Its straight, smooth trunk is topped with a dense, plummy head. Cones are numerous and decorative.

Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 25
10-in. cans, 4 to 5 ft.....	3 75

RETINOSPORA

Botanists know these by the generic name *Chamaecyparis*. Those commonly found in southern gardens are mostly varieties of *C. pisifera*. Their forms and shades are many and varied. A number of lovely varieties are adapted to southern conditions.

Obtusa crippei. A dwarf evergreen rarely reaching more than 3 feet in height. The drooping branchlets are frond-like, with curled foliage of light golden yellow.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	

Pisifera aurea. A showy evergreen of dense growth; new shoots of a rich gold color. Dwarf.

B&B.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	

Pisifera squarrosa veitchi. A rapid-growing variety with silvery blue foliage. It is a handsome, distinct conifer, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and shears well.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75	
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75	
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	7 00	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

LIRIOPE muscari (*L. graminifolia densiflora*; Big Blue Liriope). Broad, dark green, grass-like leaves and lavender-blue flowers in dense spikes, followed by black berries. Used as border plant, for porch boxes, a ground cover, or as a potted plant.

Each	10
2 to 4-bib clumps.....	\$0 25

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and specimens.

Each	10
Small clumps.....	\$1 60
Medium clumps.....	2 15
Large clumps.....	3 00

On special occasions—holidays, birthdays or just any time—give plants as growing remembrances!



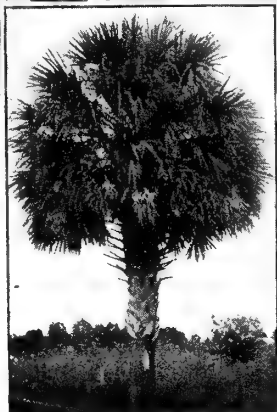
PODOCARPUS

Buy a live Christmas tree and plant after Yule season.

PALMS AND CYCADS



PALM
Cocos
australis



→
SABAL
PALM

There is no class of plant material more often associated with the southern scene than the Palms and their plant cousins, the Cycads.

Wherever you may live south of the Mason-Dixon Line, it is probable that some kind of Palm will do well there, lending its graceful beauty to enhance any premises, be it modest or spacious. Most Palms and Cycads are not overly particular as to soil and will thrive in relatively dry situations.

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) **lutescens**. A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems.

	Each
18 to 24 in., 6-in. pots.....	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft., 8-in. pots.....	8 25

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. A very hardy sort, and one of the finest Palms for the Gulf Coast country.

	Each
B&B.	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 25
3 to 4 ft.....	6 75
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 00

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting. Suitable for planting in central and southern Florida and in protected places farther north.

	Each
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75

CHAMÆROPS humilis. The only Palm native to Europe. Small, graceful, fan-shaped leaves are borne on multiple stems. Usual height 3 to 5 feet; rarely attains more than 20 feet. Easily grown; hardy along the Gulf Coast and somewhat northward.

	Each
5-qt. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$5 00

PHOENIX roebeleni (Pigmy Date). A dwarf Palm suited for pot culture and especially handsome in an urn for formal use or in patios. Produces an abundance of leaves, finely cut and even more delicate in appearance than a fern. Likes moist soil and will stand moderate cold.

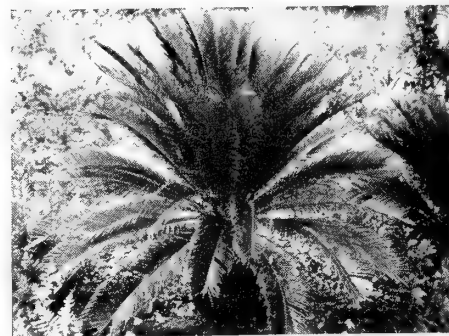
	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 75

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome deep green leaves. Will stand some frost.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25

LIVISTONA chinensis (Chinese Fan-Palm). One of the easiest Palms to grow indoors or out, wherever adapted; 20 to 30 feet on stout trunk. Handsome fan-like leaves form a dense crown, with lower leaves declined or hanging.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 75



CYCAS revoluta

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." It has a large head of fan-shaped leaves crowning a straight trunk 20 to 40 feet tall. Good for seaside planting, for it does not object to salt water. Should be more widely used. One of the hardest Palms.

B&B.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	7 25
5 to 6 ft.....	12 50
6 to 8 ft.....	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	36 00
10 to 12 ft.....	55 00
Wire-balled.	
6 to 8 ft.....	28 50
8 to 10 ft.....	46 00
10 to 12 ft.....	70 00

PLANTING AND CARE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

For the most part, Azaleas and Camellias can be classed together in regard to their planting and cultural requirements, although there are a few minor exceptions which we will note in proper order.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

In their native environment, these plants thrive in an acid soil that is high in organic matter (plant material in various stages of decomposition). It is evident, then, that the nearer we can come to duplicating these conditions when transplanting, the better are our chances of success with Azaleas and Camellias.

Azaleas and Camellias are not tropical plants, and in the far South both soil and climate are apt to be unfriendly to normal growth and bloom performance. It is possible, however, to grow and bloom these plants as far south as Miami, but not without more preparation and attention than the average home owner would be willing to provide.

Choose a well-drained location, not a low wet spot; both these plants need plenty of moisture *passing through* but not standing in the soil. A good soil mixture can be made with an acid flatwoods base mixed with leafmold (half-rotted oak leaves are excellent). Should flatwoods soil not be available, a very satisfactory planting medium can be made from ½ sandy topsoil, ¼ rotted leaves, ¼ Glen Peat. Azaleas and Camellias must have an acid soil for optimum growth; a pH of 4.5 to 5 is about right.

PLANTING

It is not advisable to move Camellias and Azaleas when new growth shows. The ideal time to move is during blooming, when plants are usually fairly dormant. At this time, too, colors may be determined and a harmonious planting achieved. Do not plant either Azaleas or Camellias near brick or concrete buildings unless care has been taken to see that no mortar or lime refuse has been left in the soil from building operations.

Camellias and most Azaleas are dug with an earth root-ball (B&B). Do not remove the burlap; it will soon rot away. Never carry plants by their trunks or tops; always lift from bottom of ball to avoid injury to the roots.

Planting must not be too deep, for Azaleas, especially, have shallow root systems easily suffocated by deep planting. Dig holes about twice the diameter of the ball and 6 inches deeper. Fill bottom of hole with prepared soil and set plant so that 2 or 3 inches of the ball will be above the surrounding ground level. Fill around ball with soil mixture, leaving shallow basin for watering. Pack soil firmly around roots but not so tightly as to damage them. Be sure no air spaces are left in soil after transplanting is complete.

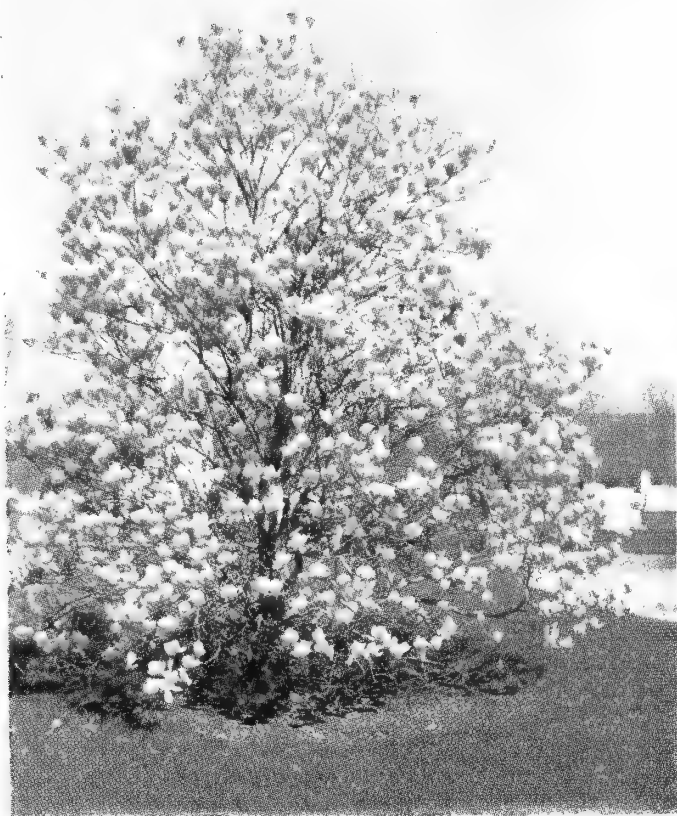
FERTILIZING

Apply a good Azalea-Camellia fertilizer in early spring after bloom is off, using about a handful for each foot of height of plant. It is best not to hoe fertilizer in. Water it in and use mulch to conserve moisture and help keep roots cool. Leaves, straw, peat or grass clippings or a combination will serve nicely. If second fertilization is necessary (and it usually should be), take care that it is not applied after July because of danger of interfering with bloom-bud formation for the following spring.

See Page 28 for Plants
for Special Places



AZALEA, George Lindley Taber

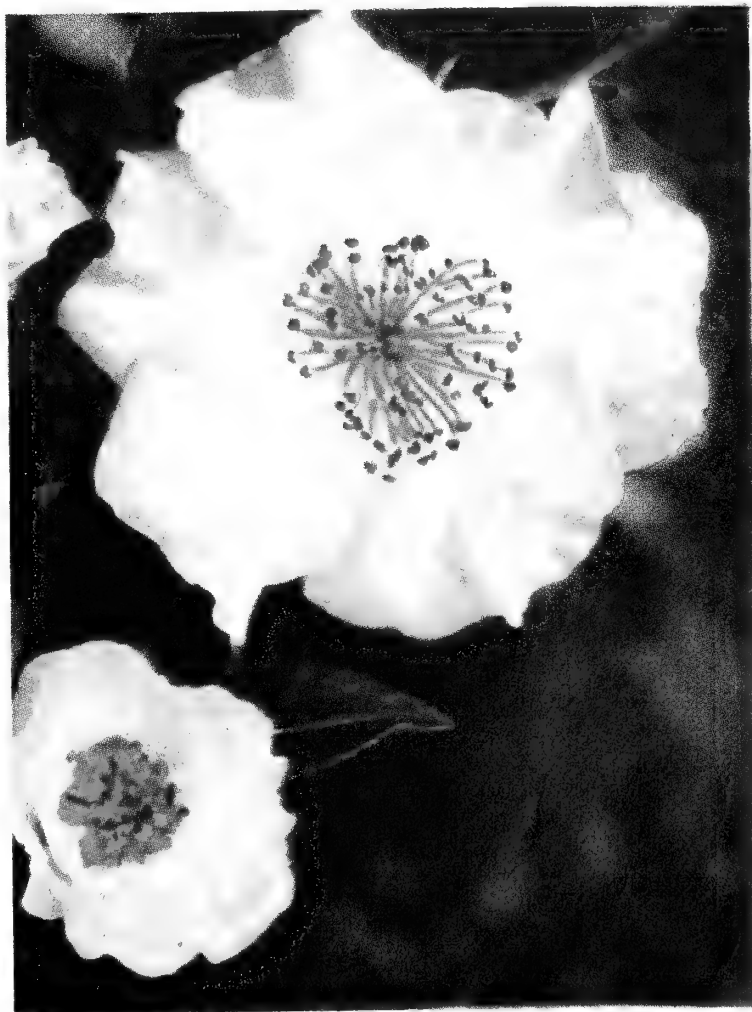
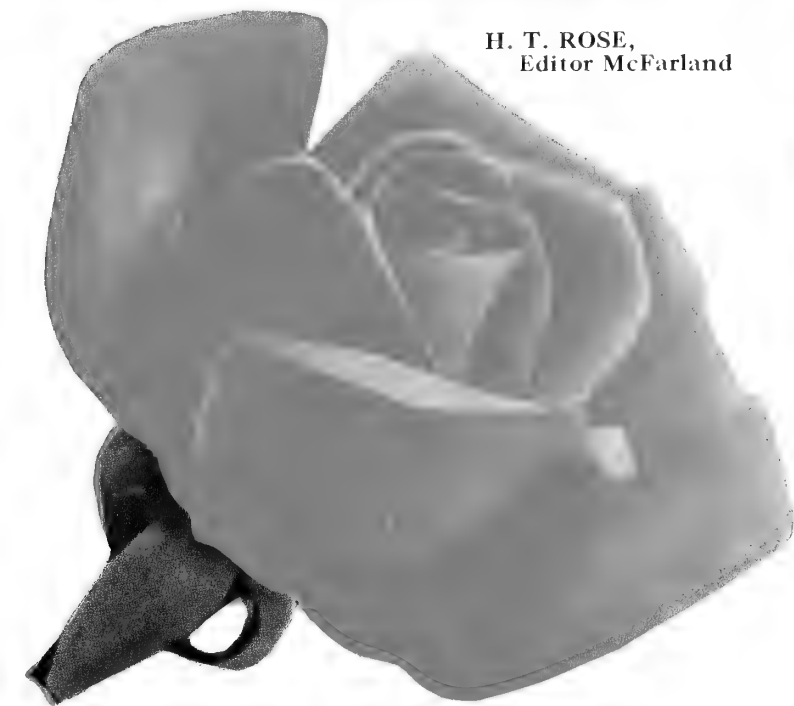


MAGNOLIA, soulangiana

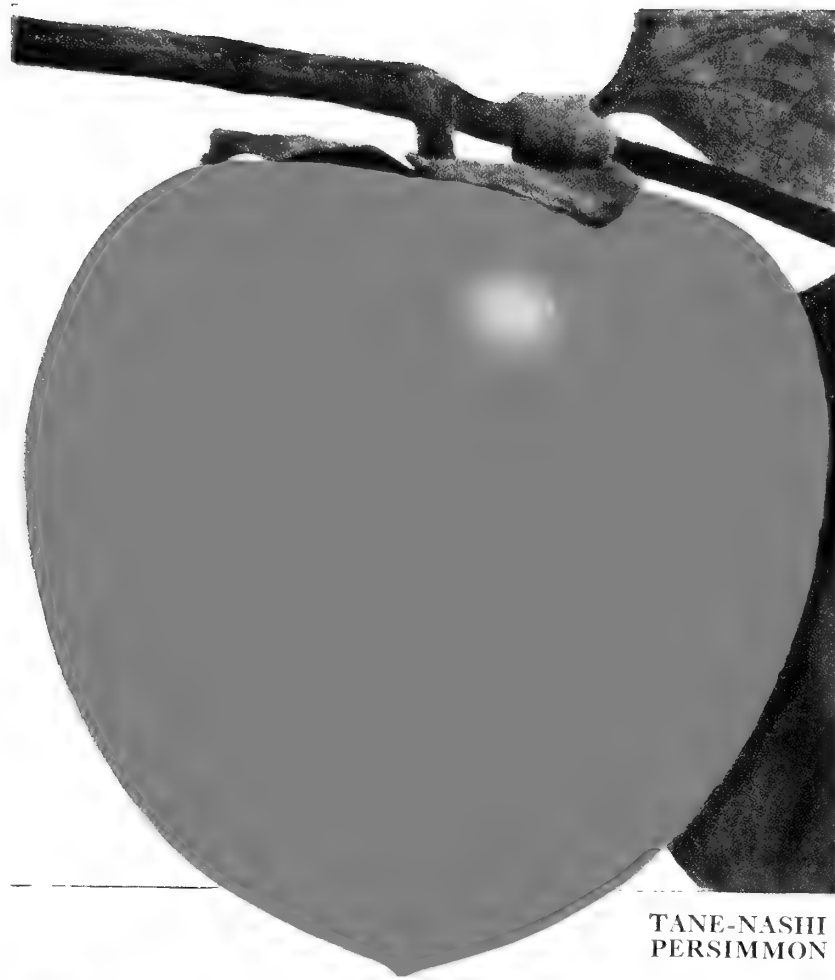


WEAVER DOGWOOD

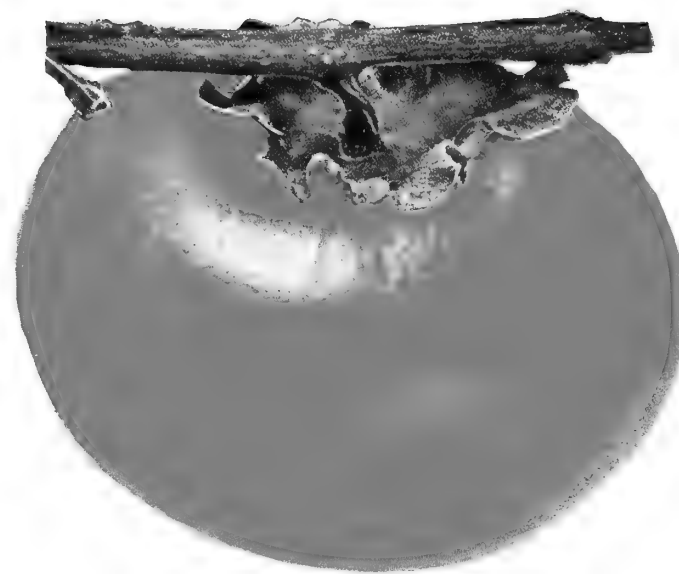
H. T. ROSE,
Editor McFarland



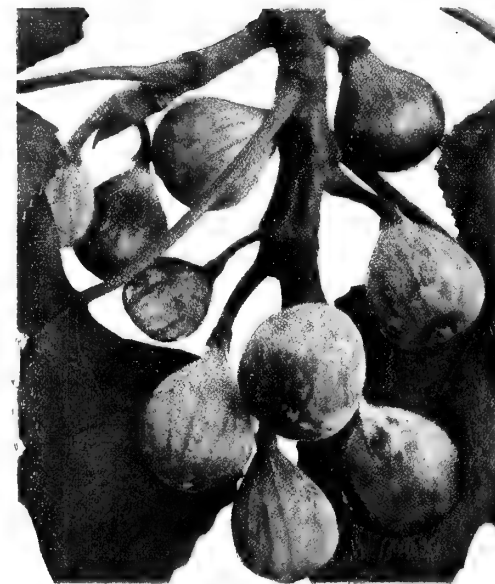
CAMELLIA SASANQUA, Narumi-Gata



TANE-NASHI
PERSIMMON



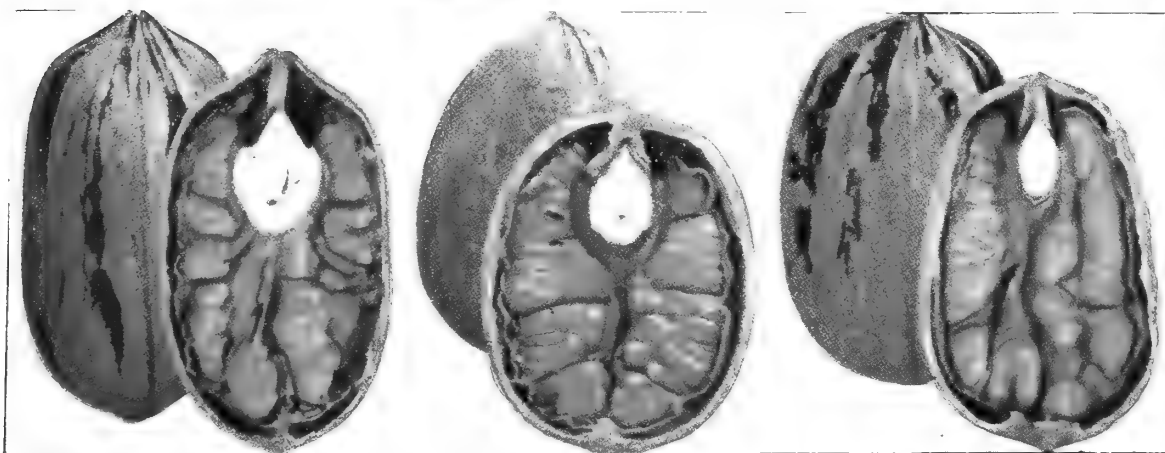
FUYUGAKI PERSIMMON



CELESTE FIGS



EXCELSIOR PLUMS—Natural Size



STUART

MONEYMAKER

SUCCESS



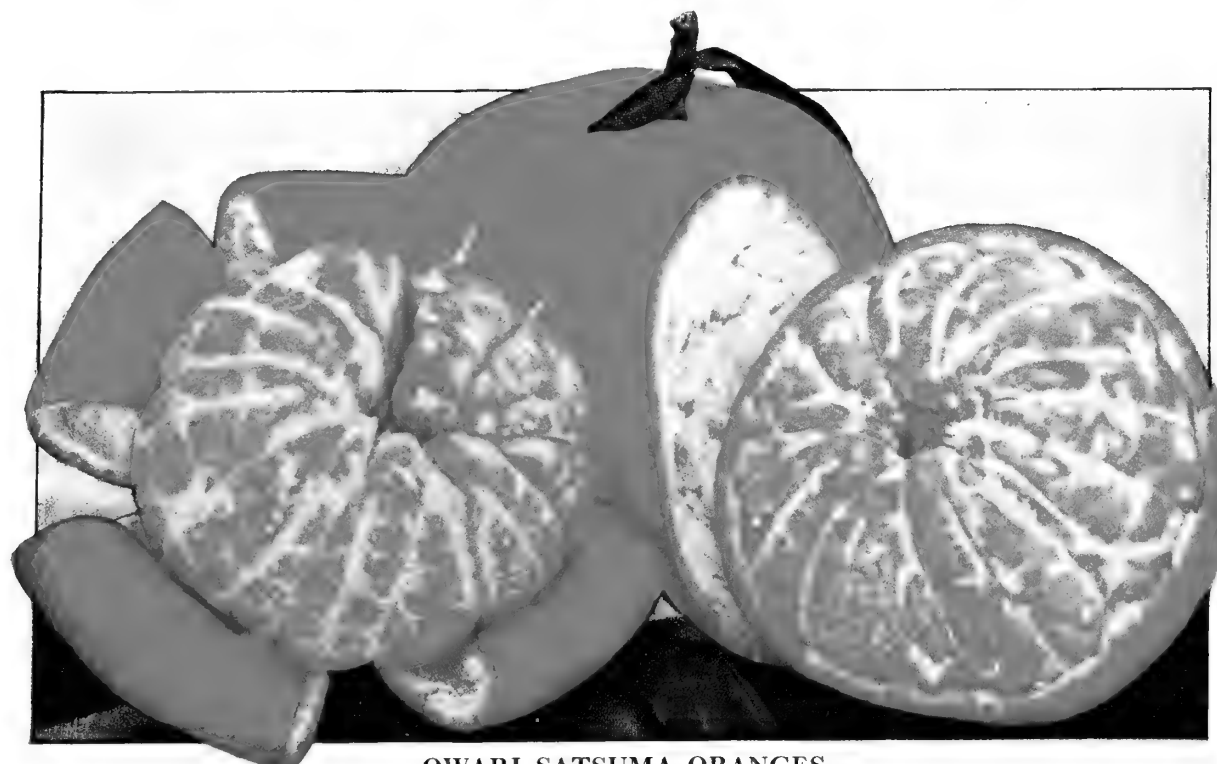
DUNCAN GRAPEFRUIT



LOQUATS



KUMQUATS



OWARI SATSUMA ORANGES

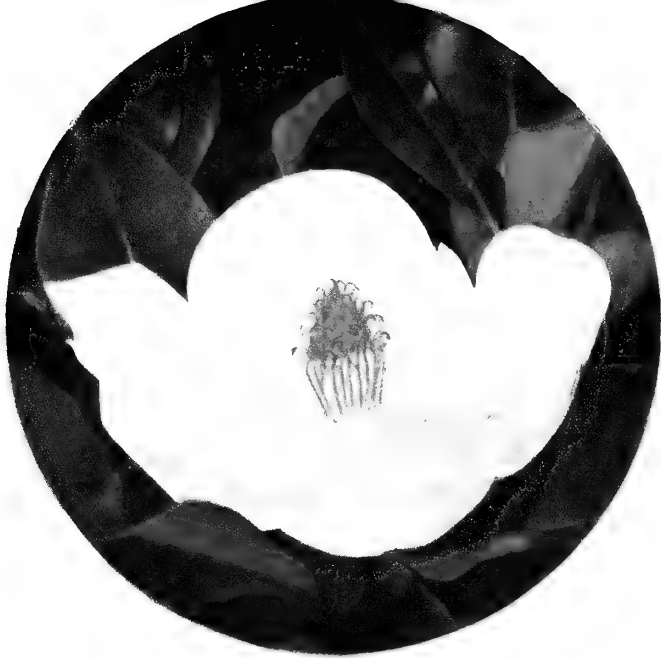
Fruits for the Home Yard

Even a few fruit trees form a valuable part of any property, and here in the South there are many kinds to choose from. Pecans may be used as shade trees, figs may be planted as dooryard shrubs, and all those fruits pictured here may well be raised for family enjoyment.

Many fruit trees are very ornamental in leaf and bloom. Their color and fragrance add a pleasing touch to borders, and the delectable fruit seems a special bonus in its season.



JEWEL PEACHES



MAGNOLIA grandiflora, St. Mary



NANDINA domestica



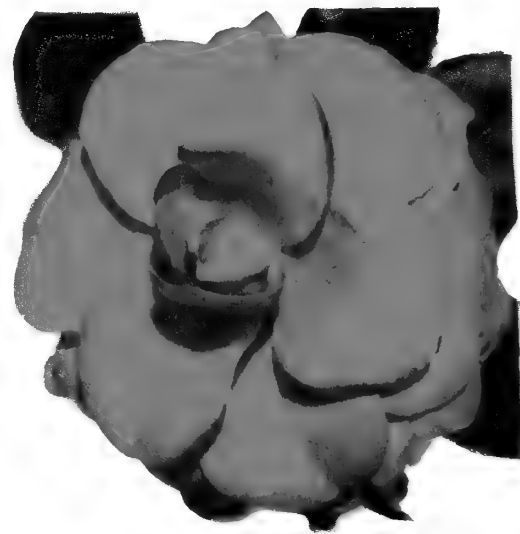
CAMELLIA, Professor C. S. Sargent



PFITZER JUNIPER



BOTTLE-BRUSH



CAMELLIA, Mathotiana Rubra

AZALEAS



AZALEA indica

INDIAN AZALEAS (*Azalea indica*)

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large, single or double flowers that sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs.

LAVENDER

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.

Formosa. Midseason. Very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy, easy to grow.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of deep rose-pink.

Southern Charm. A sport of Formosa in clear rose-red. The flowers are large and blooming time is about the same as its parent; midseason. Strong grower with good dark green foliage.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A fast grower of rather open habit. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

KURUME AZALEAS

Shade grown. Though of rather slow growth, Kurume Azaleas make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equal of other evergreen shrubs even when not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

WHITE

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering, pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

RED and DEEP PINK

Christmas Cheer. Midseason. Hose-in-hose flowers of Christmas red. Compact, hardy.

Hexe. Midseason. Hose-in-hose blooms of deep red. Low, dense growth.

Hinodegiri. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a profuse bloomer over a long period. It is a shapely plant, with round, evergreen foliage, and quite dwarf in growth, making a fine pot plant or an ideal low hedge. The flowers are vivid rosy scarlet.

During the years since about 1917, when we first cataloged some of the native varieties, Azaleas have become steadily more used and appreciated, until now they are almost synonymous with Dixie. And rightly so, for there is no other winter and spring-flowering shrub that flourishes so easily and so brilliantly over such a wide range as does the Azalea. For profusion of flowers and for its astonishing variation of color, we believe there is nothing to equal it.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds. They can be grown successfully from central Florida north to Maryland and through the Gulf States to California.

ORANGE

President Claey's. Early. Tall, open growth; free flowering. Medium-sized blooms.

SALMON

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy. One of the best.

VARIEGATED

George Lindley Taber. Our own origination, named for our founder. Soft lavender-pink, faintly streaked darker pink and mottled cerise. Slightly fragrant. A rapid grower, resistant to cold. Usually blooms here in March.

B&B.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 45	13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00	55 00

LIGHT PINK

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty shell-pink, deeper in the center. Hose-in-hose type. Profuse blooms.

Sweetheart Supreme. (Pericat type.) The medium-sized, blush-pink, hose-in-hose flowers resemble a Sweetheart rose. An excellent grower of compact habit, with dark green foliage.

B&B.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 75	\$16 50
12 to 18 in.....	2 75	26 00
18 to 24 in.....	4 50	42 50

CAMELLIAS

When merchantmen and explorers were sailing the seven seas some two centuries ago, they brought home not only spices, silks, fine furniture and china, but many rare plants as well. Not the least of these was the lovely Camellia, which, like many another plant treasure, came from China. It is natural that the Camellia, or Japonica as we know it more familiarly, should be established in southern gardens where soil conditions and climate are generally ideal for these choice plants.

Class A

Adolphe Audusson. A very large, dark red, semi-double flower. Medium, compact growth. Leaves are dark green with serrated margins. Midseason.

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. Variegated form of Adolphe Audusson. Dark red spotted white.

Alba Plena. White, large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Early.

C. M. Hovey (Wm. S. Hastie; Col. Firey). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, large, formal double. Medium, slender, upright growth. Late.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Crimson, with curled, fringed petals. Quite unusual and very desirable.

Gigantea (Kellingtonia; Emperor Wilhelm; Gaiety). Red, marbled white. Very large, semi-double; rose form double, loose, open to peony form. Midseason.

Il Tramonto. Very large, formal double, rose-pink, mottled and striped white. Midseason.

Lady Clare (Empress; Nellie Bly). Deep pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to midseason.

Lady Mildred. Crimson-red with darker veins. Large, semi-double with thick, round, creped petals and pink filaments.

Magnoliaeflora (Rose of Dawn; Hagerom; Cho-No-Hagasane). This delicately beautiful Camellia is very choice. The semi-double flowers, with 12 to 15 very large petals, are deep rose at the base but pale to soft blush at the tips. The plant is a compact grower with attractive foliage.

Mathotiana (Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn; Julia Drayton). An enormous rose form to formal double. Deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason to late. One of the finest of the red Camellias.

Mathotiana Rosea (Pink Beauty; Laura Polka). Large, clear pink. A sport of Mathotiana Alba.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 85
12 to 18 in.....	2 65
18 to 24 in.....	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	6 45
3 to 4 ft.....	8 85
4 to 5 ft.....	12 00

We specialize in Mathotianas and have hundreds of beautiful plants in various sizes. This variety has stood the test of time and is still one of the most satisfactory Camellias in its class.

CAMELLIAS, continued

Class B

Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel). Deep salmon-red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Late.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). Light pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Elegans (Chandler) (Chandleri Elegans Pink; Francine). Rose-pink with center petaloids often spotted white. Very large, loose form. Slow, spreading growth. Early to midseason.

E. L. Steele. White. Medium large peony form. Midseason.

Enrico Bettoni (Haley's Monarch; Macey Taylor). Clear pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Gloire de Nantes (Rose Glory; Autumn Rose). Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early.

Governor Moutan (Aunt Jetty Var.). Named for the first Democratic governor of Louisiana, this large, peony-type flower is a pure deep red blotched with white. A strikingly beautiful variety.

Herme (Jordan's Pride; Souv. de Henri Guichard). Pink petals with irregular white border and deep pink streaks. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason.

Herme Pink. Sport of Herme. Rose-red.

Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel; Usu-Otome). Shell-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late.

Pink Star. Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with pointed outer petals and stamens among central petaloids. Slow, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Cherry-red. Large, formal double with many small, rounded petals which are progressively smaller toward center. Medium, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Professor Charles S. Sargent. Dark red. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 in.....	2 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00

Angela Cocchi. White, streaked pink. Medium, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Elisabeth (Montironi; Trois Marie). White, sometimes striped light pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Late.

Jarvis Red. Turkey-red. Medium, semi-double with tufted center of smaller petals. Vigorous, wide spreading growth. Midseason.

Mme. de Strekaloff. A flat double flower with old-fashioned candy stripes. Upright, strong grower.

Camellia Collection for Our Southland

Glorious winter color. For dormant-season shipment (from November 15 through February), bare-root. **AVAILABLE.**

	Regular Price
1 Mathotiana Rubra. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00
1 Prince Eugene Napoleon. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	70
1 Alba Plena. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	1 00
1 Herme. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	70
1 Gigantea. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	1 00
1 Lady Clare. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	1 00
1 Sasanqua, Tanya. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	1 00
1 Sasanqua, Blanchette. Bare-root, 8 to 12 in.....	60
TOTAL.....	\$7 00

SPECIAL: \$5.00 f.o.b. here

(We reserve the right to substitute varieties if necessary)

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. Foliage is generally smaller, growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects, tall hedges and screening, although beautiful specimens may be achieved also with certain kinds of Sasanqua. Most Sasanquas bloom when small and are excellent for pots or tubs in patios and similar specialized uses.

The Sasanquas can usually stand full sun and may be handled, as far as cultural requirements are concerned, in a similar manner to garden shrubs. They do not require as much acid in the soil and may be cultivated like a Ligustrum. Sasanqua's astonishing variety of color and form and wide adaptability recommend it for more general use throughout its range.

Most Sasanqua varieties produce single or semi-double blooms, and a good many are delicately fragrant. Both foliage and bloom can be cut for indoor decoration without harming the plants.

Brilliancy. Bright cherry-red. Large, single with cluster of stamens in center.

Dawn: Camellia Vernalis (Gin-Ryu) (Gin-Ryo). White, sometimes suffused pink. Semi-double.

Lavender Queen. Lavender-pink. Large, single.

Sasanquas make a beautiful hedge with blooms in fall.

Narumi-Gata. (Wrongly introduced as *Camellia oleifera*.) Large, single flowers, white tipped with pink, producing a dainty cupped effect.

Papaver (Rosea Papaver). Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single.

Splendor (Rosea Grandiflora). Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.

Tanya. Deep rose-pink. Single blooms, delicately sweet-scented.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25
18 to 24 in.....	3 25
2 to 3 ft.....	5 75
3 to 4 ft.....	8 75

Blanchette. Single. White, tinted pink on margins.

Briar Rose (Pink Brier). Soft, clear pink. Single. Resembles wild rose.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink. Semi-double.

Hugh Evans (Hebe). Phlox-pink. Single.

Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-Peak). White. Large, peony form.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50



CAMELLIA, Chandleri Elegans

Class C

Semi-Double Blush (Celtic Rosea; Pearl of China). Blush-pink. Medium, semi-double. Slow growth. Midseason.

T. K. Variegated. Light pink, edged darker pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 75
18 to 24 in.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50

VINES

The soft look of a flowering vine, with its bloom and perfume, always adds a homey atmosphere to your property.

Many effects may be achieved by planting vines. You may have a complete drapery over the brick or block walls of your home with *Ficus*. Or you may turn an outbuilding, garage, or similar spot into a thing of beauty with a vigorous-growing, brilliant flowering type, such as the *Bignonia*. Or you may choose a type to be grown on an arbor, trellis or fence.

Most vines require very little attention after planting, but their growth should be kept within bounds or the appearance will be overgrown and unkempt. Set them close to their proper support so that stems may become easily attached. New shoots should be helped upward by tying to wires or trellis with soft twine.

ALLAMANDA Cathartica Williamsi. Evergreen climbing plant bearing golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers with reddish brown throats. Adapted to central and south Florida. Each Gal. cans. \$1 25

BIGNONIA venusta (Flame-Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender. Each Qt. cans. \$0 75 Gal. cans. 1 25

BOUGAINVILLEA, Barbara Karst. A very vigorous new hybrid. Much the same color as Crimson Lake but branches more readily and has larger flower bracts. Blooms appear along the entire branch. Makes a perfect bush without staking.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

Panama Pink. Lovely light pink blooms. Foliage is lighter green than Crimson Lake. A semi-climber. Each Qt. cans. \$0 75 Gal. cans. 1 50

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower; large masses of purple flowers. Each Gal. cans. \$1 25

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest for covering buildings and walls. Each 10 2½-in. pots. \$0 40 \$3 50 Qt. cans. 70 6 50 Gal. cans. 1 25

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Yellow Jessamine). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months. Each Qt. cans. \$0 65

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Dark green, leathery leaves. Particularly useful in partial shade as vine and ground cover.

Self-Branching Small-Leaf Type. A fine new variety with unusually small, delicately formed leaves. Exceptionally good for use indoors. Each 2½-in. pots. \$0 35 Qt. cans. 65 Gal. cans. 1 15

JASMINUM ilicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen vine with handsome foliage and white, star-shaped flowers. Very desirable. Each Gal. cans. \$1 25

simplicifolium (Wax Jasmine). Evergreen. Beautiful, dark green, waxy leaves and white, star-shaped flowers. Can be pruned and grown as a shrub. Makes a splendid hedge. Each Qt. cans. \$0 65

LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). A vigorous vine with fragrant, white and yellow flowers in late spring and summer. Excellent for ground-cover and erosion-prevention work. Each Qt. cans. \$0 45 Gal. cans. 1 00

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy. Each Qt. cans. \$0 75 Gal. cans. 1 50

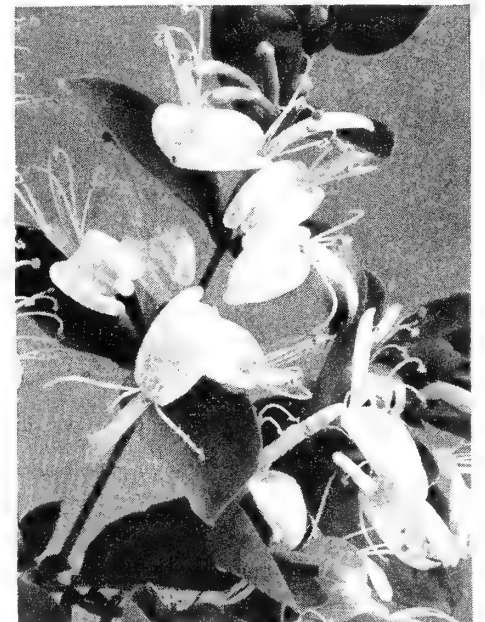
WISTERIA, White. Strong, hardy, deciduous vine. Produces large clusters of delicately scented, white flowers in spring. Each Field-grown, medium. \$1 25 Field-grown, strong. 1 60 Gal. cans. 1 50



BOUGAINVILLEA



BIGNONIA venusta



LONICERA japonica halliana



FICUS repens



BAMBOOS

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria japonica (*Pseudosasa japonica*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa multiplex (*B. argentea*). Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa multiplex, Silverstripe (*B. argentea striata*). A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa multiplex, Alphonse Karr (*B. verticillata*). Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Prices—All preceding Bamboos

	Each	10
6 to 12-cane clumps. . . .	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 18-cane clumps. . . .	1 85	17 50
20 to 30-cane clumps or more.	4 00	37 50

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful. Good for fishing poles. Each Single bibs. \$0 40

Bambusa multiplex, Fernleaf (*B. disticha*). A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet. Each 10-in. cans. \$2 75

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla., for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.

ROSES

"A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Yet we cannot imagine a Rose not being called a Rose, nor can we contemplate a world without "The Queen of Flowers" to grace its gardens and immeasurably augment the pleasure of its people.

For many years our Roses have found their way into countless homes and hearts throughout the Southland, and always we have tried by every means at our disposal to insure the satisfaction of our customers with them. Hundreds of varieties have been tried here, but only a few passed the critical tests of time, soil and climate adaptability.

The end result will be found in the list of varieties presented below. While our list is not extensive, we believe the Roses we are now offering to be most thoroughly suited to the environment in which they are to be grown.

Roses are heavy feeders and, therefore, thorough preparation of the bed before planting will save much work later. If possible, select a site that receives about six hours of sun a day and drains well. Try not to plant Roses too close to trees or shrubs whose roots will compete for soil nutrients.

Unless soil is quite rich, dig out the beds to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. Mix this soil with 25% peat and about 10% compost or well-rotted manure. To plant dormant bare-root Roses, dig holes large enough to accommodate roots without crowding and deep enough so that the original soil mark will be just covered when planting is complete. Arrange roots so they will spread downward at a 45° angle. A mound or cone of soil built up in the hole under base of bush is helpful in achieving the proper root position. Fill in around roots so that hole is about three-quarters full of soil; tamp firmly and water copiously, making sure that no air pockets are left. When water has drained away, finish soil fill, leaving a shallow basin of earth to hold future waterings around roots. In Florida and similar climates, Roses may be mulched to conserve moisture and discourage weeds.

Fertilize with good commercial plant food at least twice a year, preferably more often during the growing season. Make first fertilizer application when spring growth appears. The second application (if only two are used) should be made in August to promote fall bloom. Light pruning and fertilizing can be done at the same time.

Cut back established Roses quite hard in late February for spring bloom and again more lightly in August for fall bloom. Watch for suckers sprouting from below the graft union; they sap the vitality of the bush and may be identified by feathery appearance, light green color and thornless canes. Avoid wetting foliage when watering, and do not water in late afternoon if blackspot or mildew is prevalent. Spray or dust with a good general-purpose fungicide-insecticide all through the growing season to prevent rather than cure Rose troubles.

Our Roses are usually dug and sold with bare root (no soil) and are generally dormant and ready to transplant from November through February. We have found by long experience that it rarely pays a customer to disregard this recommended planting period. If we do sell Roses either earlier or later than these months, our usual guarantee will not apply.

We cannot ship orders for less than 5 Roses.

These may be assorted varieties.

ROSES ON MULTIFLORA STOCK

Class Abbreviations Used:

HT., Hybrid Tea; Ch., China; LR., Large-flowered Rambler; N., Noisette.

PINK BUSH ROSE

Editor McFarland. HT. The finest deep pink. Long lasting.

RED BUSH ROSES

Etoile de Hollande. HT. Gorgeous deep red. Blooms all summer.

Louis Philippe. Ch. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloom.

RED CLIMBING ROSE

Paul's Scarlet. LR. Startling brilliant scarlet blooms which seldom fade. Profuse bloomer in spring. Fine for covering fences and walls.

WHITE BUSH ROSE

Frau Karl Druschki. HT. Fine white, sometimes called White American Beauty.

YELLOW CLIMBING ROSE

Marechal Niel. N. D deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy plant.

Shipped bare-root during dormant season (late November through February).



ROSE, Frau Karl Druschki

ALL ROSES ON MULTIFLORA ROOTSTOCK, \$6.25 for 5

FRUITS AND NUTS FOR THE DEEP SOUTH

Deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, and in certain sections Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these times of inflated prices, cannot be overestimated. **GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!**

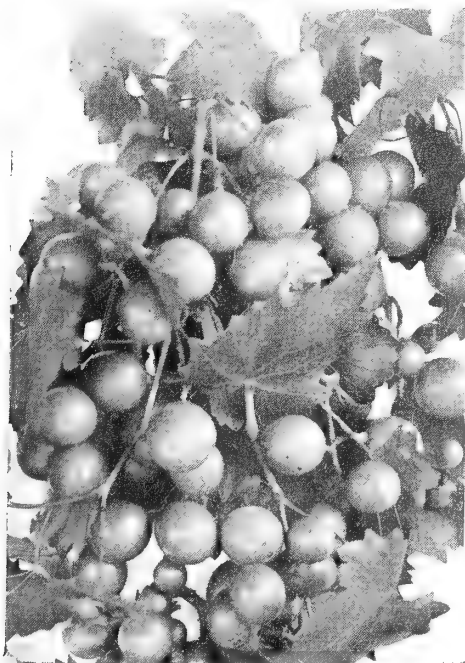


BANANA BLOOM and
YOUNG FRUIT

BANANAS

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits.

	Each
Medium suckers.....	\$2 00
Large suckers.....	3 00



GRAPES, Thomas

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. July, August.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

Bare-root	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$0 90	\$0 80
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	1 15	1 05

Brown Turkey. Each
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.....\$2 00



FIGS, Brown Turkey

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruits; sweet flavor. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

Male Muscadine. A valuable staminate variety chiefly recommended for planting with other Muscadines to fertilize their bloom and thus insure heavy and regular crops.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
1-yr..	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2-yr.....	85	80	75
3-yr.....	1 25	1 15	1 00

NEW MUSCADINE HYBRID GRAPES

Here are the Muscadine hybrids you have been hearing about lately, ten of the most promising for Florida and similar latitudes.

Cape Fear. Medium late, very productive, vigorous and free from disease. Produces round, compact clusters of medium to large berries of pleasing sweet flavor; thin skin. Recommended for table use in late season.

Creek. Very thin skin; large clusters of medium size. Juicy, reddish purple fruit; prolific. Ripens uniformly about October 1.

Dulcet. An early reddish purple Grape of high quality, very sweet. Can easily be gathered in bunches; the fruit remains good over a long period. Vine is very productive, healthy and vigorous. Dulcet is considered one of the best in its class for eating.

Duplin. Self-pollinating. Large black fruit in loose clusters. Vigorous and productive.

Hunt. Ripening in August, this variety is a regular bearer of large black bunches that hang on well; skin medium to thin. Excellent flavor. A fine all-purpose Grape and probably the best of black varieties.

New River. This variety is much like Scuppernong except in coloring, which tends toward reddish bronze. Ripens earlier. Will serve as the earliest white-fruited variety of good size. Clings well.

Tar-Heel. Black, heavy-producing, self-pollinating type. A vigorous grower.

Top Sail. White fruit. Very vigorous but should not be pruned heavily for best yield.

Wallace. Self-fertile, bronze; clusters. Fruit medium; skin slightly thick. Ripen late September.

Willard. Self-pollinating. White fruit of extra-good quality. Ripens same season as Scuppernong.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
1-yr.....	\$1 15	\$1 10	\$1 00
2-yr.....	1 45	1 35	1 25
3-yr.....	1 85	1 75	1 55

BUNCH GRAPES

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender.

Fredonia. A blue Grape of Concord type. Skin thick; fruit sweet and firm.

Golden Muscat. Rich golden color. Muscat aroma. Large, oval, juicy, tender, sweet. Compact clusters.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality, greenish yellow Grape.

Seneca. A Grape that is entirely different. Early; bunches of good size, tapering and compact. Oval, golden yellow fruit. Firm texture; the tender skin can be eaten.

Van Buren. A new extra-early blue variety. Good size; sweet flavor. Very productive.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
1-yr.....	\$0 95	\$0 85	\$0 70
2-yr.....	1 25	1 15	1 00
3-yr.....	1 50	1 40	1 25

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root material.

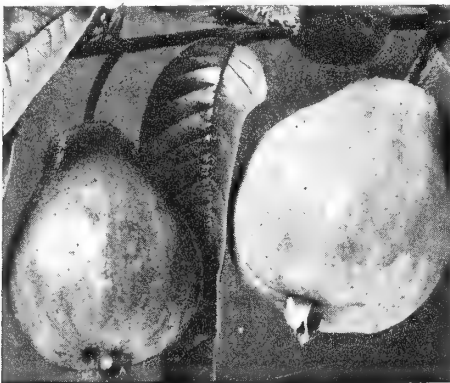


GRAPE, Lake Emerald

BUNCH GRAPES, continued

Lake Emerald. A cross of Golden Muscat on Pixiola, this fine new bunch grape is fast becoming better known, particularly in Florida and Gulf Coast areas. Highly disease resistant, the vine is medium sized, with well-rounded trunk. Fruit is borne beneath foliage and shows a translucent emerald-green color. Skin of fruit is fairly tough, pulp soft. Flavor agreeably sweet

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
1-yr.....	\$1 50	\$1 35	\$1 20
2-yr.....	2 00	1 85	1 70
3-yr.....	2 50	2 35	2 20
Gal. cans.....	2 50		
2-gal. cans.....	3 50		



GUAVAS



LOQUAT

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued
GUAVAS

Red Cattley. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1 1/4 inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

Each
Gal. cans.....\$1 75

LOQUATS

These trees are natives of China and Japan. Sometimes called Japanese Plum, but not a plum in any sense. Will grow in most soils, but prefers slightly acid. They lend themselves harmoniously to landscape plantings, not only as a symmetrical evergreen tree, but for shade, screening and background. Trees often reach a height of 25 feet, and in some instances may serve as a windbreak. Especially adapted from central Florida southward and also near the Coast northward.

Those who are artistic-minded find the leaves of the Loquat excellent for bouquet designing, for use in wreaths, and in Christmas arrangements. The leaves, from 10 to 12 inches in length, are dark green in color, stiff and rough, with deep veinings. They will hold up well if sprayed gold or silver or if used in their natural state.

Blooms in November and December. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, trees should be grown in sheltered places or protected by fire during cold spells. The fruit matures in early spring and is fine for eating fresh or for making preserves, marmalades or jellies.

Advance. One of the most beautiful of the Loquat trees and one of the heaviest bearers. Fruit is large, pear-shaped, borne in big compact clusters often containing as many as 20 perfect specimens; color straw-yellow. Flesh is white, with a juicy, delicious subacid flavor.

Gold Nugget. This variety has deep orange, glossy fruit of fine appearance and flavor. The orange-fleshed Loquats are much sweeter than the white kinds and ripen later. Best for coastal and extreme southern locations.

Premier. Produces excellent fruit of fine flavor and very large. Best for extreme southern locations.

Each
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....\$5 00

Loquat Seedling

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree, standing several degrees of frost. A fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine subacid flavor.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	1 40	1 30
B&B.			
12 to 18 in.....	2 00	1 90	1 80
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	2 40	2 25
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50	3 35	3 10
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	4 35	4 20
4 to 5 ft.....	5 50	5 25	5 00
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	3 50		



PEACHES, Angel

PEACHES
Peaches on Plum Root

For a good many years we have been grafting our Peaches on Marianna Plum root because of its resistance to nematode (root-knot). Unfortunately, root-knot is apt to be a problem in Florida and the South, as a whole, more or less serious in different locations and soils. Although we have long known that Peach on Plum root was not the ideal solution to the problem, nothing we have ever tried was as good. Peach on Plum is not a long-lived tree generally, although some are known to have survived a good many years in bearing condition.

Even with certain known shortcomings, Peaches on Plum root continue in considerable demand, and while we make no unprovable claims for them, we can say that without Peaches on Plum a good bit of the deep South would have gone peachless, as far as home and orchard production is concerned.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Freestone.

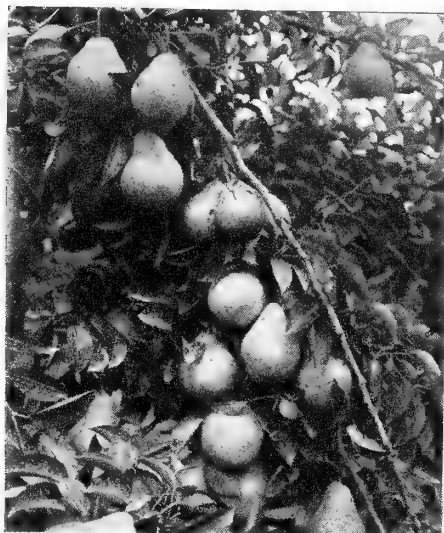
Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Freestone.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Freestone.

PEACHES on Plum Root

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.



PEARS, Hood

PEARS

Baldwin. Originated several years ago in Baldwin County, Alabama, this fine Pear is a welcome addition to our list. In size it is comparable to Hood. A midseason bearer of excellent quality fruit. Much finer grained than Pineapple, the Baldwin is juicy and a grand table fruit. We suggest that you try a few this season; it may be just what you need to complete your Pear collection on your grove.

Carnes. Fruit medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Orient. A promising hybrid for southern growing. Fruit to 3½ inches in diameter with thick skin and rather rough finish. Creamy white flesh of good texture but mild flavor. Fruit ripens here in August, but trees bloom later than Kieffer, which is an advantage in avoiding cold injury. Trees are attractively dark green, vigorous in growth; practically immune to fire blight. Particularly good for canning.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. We recommend planting Pineapple and Hood trees for a fine orchard.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft....	4 00		

Baldwin, Hood, Orient and Pineapple.
Each
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft. \$2 50

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin. Light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red. Flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hachiya. Very large and showy: brilliant red skin. Sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.

Hyakume. Roundish oblong to roundish oblate, large (up to 3 inches long); skin buff-yellow to orange and frequently netted about the apex. Flesh dark cinnamon firm, sometimes fibrous but of very pleasing quality. October.

Okame. Large, oblate: orange-yellow to carmine skin. Flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Ormond. Oblong-conical, small to medium; skin smooth, yellowish red, with scattering dots and whitish bloom, very tender. Flesh orange-red near center, with few or no seeds; astringent until soft. Keeps well. Very late November and December.

Taber's No. 23. Round to oblate, with flat or depressed apex, small; skin red with dotted effect. Flesh very dark and speckled, sweet; seeds numerous—8 to 10. An excellent home fruit. September and October.

Tamopan. Oblate and very flat, marked by a deep constriction near the stem end, very large (3 to 5 inches across); skin reddish orange, thick and tough. Flesh light orange, astringent until ripe. Seedless. October, November.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use. September, October.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato shaped; skin red. Flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

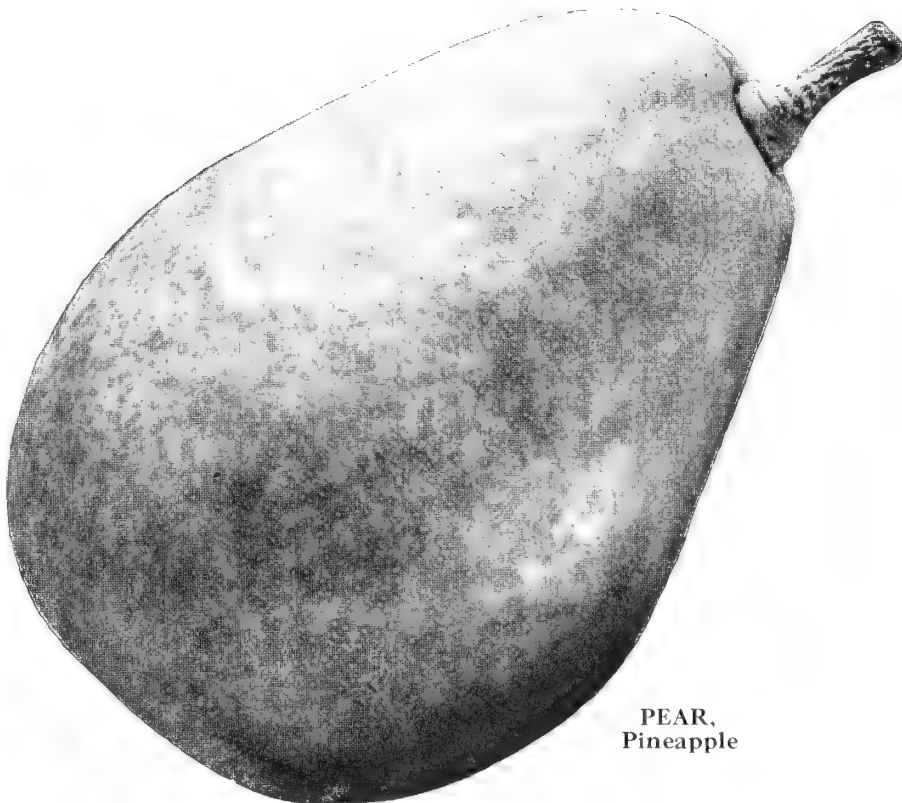
Tsuru. Long, conical (2¼ x 3¼ inches); skin bright orange, reddening as it ripens, with purple bloom while immature. Flesh dark yellow, firm, astringent until very ripe, with few or no seeds. September, October.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; skin yellowish red. Flesh very dark, quality good; seedy. Edible when still hard. One of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and prolific.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root material.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD

PEAR,
Pineapple

PECANS

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

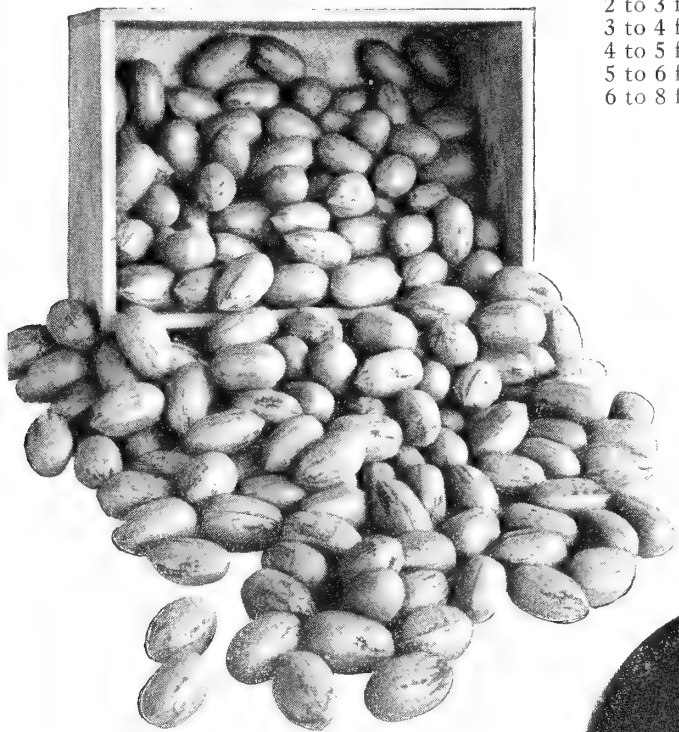
Moneymaker A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75	26 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	34 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 60	43 50
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75	55 00

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Gainesville, Fla. for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.



PECANS

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first-class condition.



PLUM, Burbank

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root material.



PLUMS, Abundance

PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large, round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; best quality. A prolific, strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Large to very large, rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small. Cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous; upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Excelsior. This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red, covered with thick bluish bloom, very showy. Flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent. Prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, over-washed with red. Crimson flesh; juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Red June. Medium to large, lop-sided; vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; dark, dull red all over with greenish dots. Flesh purplish red; pit small. Free; firm, juicy; quality excellent. A splendid keeper and good shipper.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings. Flesh greenish yellow, very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above and often aids materially as a pollinizer in the production of heavy crops.

Bare-root.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft....	4 00		

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 3

CITRUS FOR NORTH FLORIDA AND SIMILAR CLIMATES

All our citrus trees are budded or grafted on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known.

In Florida, citrus leads all other fruit trees in importance and is rapidly becoming better known in other states where climatic requirements can be met. It is becoming increasingly evident that citrus varieties on *Trifoliata* have a much wider range of usefulness than was enjoyed a few years ago. Much depends on the amount of care taken by the purchaser in selecting a planting location for his trees, and also, in some cases, the care that can be given in the way of special winter protection.

We can say that most citrus varieties, if in good dormant condition, will stand a temperature of several degrees below freezing for a limited length of time. The Satsuma will take the most cold and is, therefore, extremely valuable to many who would otherwise be denied the pleasure and benefit of home-grown citrus.

While the idea has been used spasmodically for years, the feasibility and desirability of using citrus trees in the landscaping of present-day homes is now becoming more fully realized. "Dooryard Citrus" trees may be used as a source of fruit, for ornamentation, or for a combination of the two. Since citrus trees are very ornamental when properly handled, the planting can be made to blend with the over-all design and also produce an abundance of good fruit. With an adequate plan and proper selection of varieties, it is possible to have healthful citrus fruit during most of the year.

The intelligent use of citrus landscaping should be a challenge to all home owners in appropriate areas. It's a fascinating field for those who like things "just a little different" and offers opportunity for lots of imagination and ingenuity.

THE PLANTING SEASON. In Florida, planting is usually done either in the winter from November 15 through February, or in the summer after the rainy season starts. The winter is preferred, for at that season the ground is cool and moist and the trees become well established before the spring drought begins.

SETTING THE TREES. It is best to plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. If planting must be delayed, the trees should be removed from the box or bales in which they were shipped and heeled in to prevent the roots from drying out. Roots should never be permitted to become dry, even for a short time. When trees are taken to the field for planting, they should be kept covered with wet packing or carried in a barrel half filled with water. The holes dug for the trees should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding and should be dug at planting time; otherwise the soil will dry out too much.

Just before they are planted, all bruised or broken roots should be trimmed from the trees with a sharp knife. The trees should be set at the same level or an inch or so higher than they stood in the nursery. If set deeper, the topmost feeder roots are smothered and the tree fails to make proper growth. The roots should be evenly spread out and surface soil packed among them until they are well covered. Not more than 1 or 1½ inches of soil need be placed over the topmost roots.

After the hole is filled with well-packed soil, a shallow basin should be made around the tree and five or ten gallons of water applied. To prevent evaporation of moisture, the basin should then be covered with a mulch of dry soil. When there is danger of frost, the basin should be omitted and the trees mounded or banked with soil so that the lower portion of the tree, up to a point well above where it was budded on the stock, is protected from the cold. Dry, clean soil, free from waste or litter, should be used, for trash or decayed matter frequently attracts woodlice. As soon as danger from cold is over, the mounds should be removed, for soil left mounded about the trunk in warm weather may favor bark diseases or cause the bark to become heated.

The trees should be watered from time to time whenever their appearance indicates the need, and *particular attention given to watering at time of bloom* because, if tree becomes too dry, bloom will fall before setting fruit. In the absence of sufficient rain or during a protracted dry spell, it is well to water the young trees

every ten days. By examining the topsoil around the trees it may be determined whether or not the moisture level has receded sufficiently to make watering necessary. Except during the rainy season, the ground in the tree rows should be cultivated so that a dust mulch is formed and evaporation checked as much as possible.

In shipping bare-root trees from our nursery, we cut back the tops to a point which by experience we have found will give the best results in the grove. *Tops must be cut back to make up for the pruning which the roots receive at transplanting.* The balance between the root system and the top must always be maintained. Trees that are headed at planting time will need very little pruning for the first two or three years. After the grove is planted, it is an excellent plan to make an accurate diagram showing the location of each tree and variety.

FERTILIZING. Most Florida soils require the addition of fertilizer for the production of the most profitable fruit crops and to obtain satisfactory growth in young trees. The kind, quantity, and frequency of application of such fertilizer varies so greatly in each locality that we recommend to the grower that he secure the advice of a reputable fertilizer company on this question. Also valuable pamphlets on citrus culture can be obtained by writing to the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, Florida, or the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida.

For young trees, the first application should be made several weeks after planting, using ¾ to 1 pound per tree. Similar applications should be made every six weeks until the middle of September. Fertilizer should then be discontinued until early March, at which time the same six-weeks schedule may be resumed, but with an increased amount per application. The fertilizer should be scattered in a circle around each tree and worked in lightly. The important thing in starting young trees is to provide a constant supply of plant food so as to keep them growing vigorously throughout the year, *except during the winter months.*



YOUNG ORANGE GROVE

CITRUS FRUITS *For Colder Sections*

Grown at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus trifoliata stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known. Orders and requests for detailed information on these trees should be directed to our Office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

Glenred. An outstanding new seedless variety. It closely resembles Thompson Pink, with two important exceptions: whereas the flesh of Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of Glenred is dark rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon, and whereas Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit. In habit of growth and time of maturity, Glenred approximates Marsh Seedless. The fruit is somewhat larger and commercially seedless.

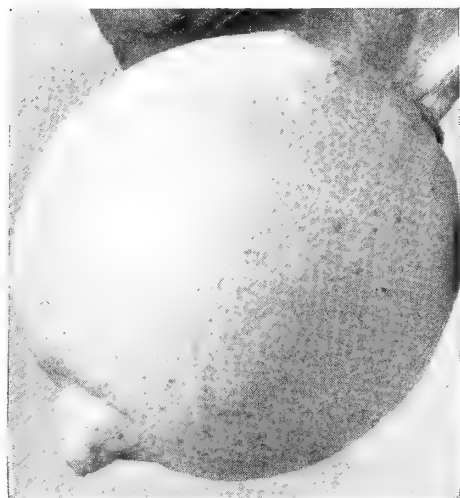
Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

Thompson Pink. A sport of Marsh Seedless, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh is a delicate pink in color. Originated in Manatee County, Florida, and has for many years been a favored variety commercially and in private plantings.

LEMON

Harvey. Closely resembles the California and Sicily varieties in shape. Fruit remains firm and colors well on the tree. More or less everbearing, the main crop matures August to October. Juice and acid content good. Upright and thornless, Harvey Lemon is resistant to fungous diseases and seems to be more cold-hardy than most.

Meyer. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.



LEMON, Harvey

ORANGES

Glen Improved. An improved strain of Washington Navel, originated by us.

Glen Summer. Our own trade name for a comparatively new variety. Fruit closely resembles Valencia but ripens later and can be held on tree later in summer than Valencia. A very promising variety.

Hamlin. An excellent extra-early sweet Orange; very juicy and delicious.

Jaffa. This is one of the Mediterranean group. Medium to large in size; rind smooth and well colored; juice quality excellent, with few seeds. Season December to February. A fine midseason variety.

King. Latest maturing of the Mandarin (Kid Glove) group, as it is ready for picking in March and April. Fruit resembles a large Satsuma; quality excellent, producing juice of sprightly and agreeable flavor. Tree upright and a heavy bearer.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

Ruby Red. Originally from southern Europe, this fine variety can be harvested in November or December, but fruit hangs on tree until March. Fruit medium size, thin skinned and juicy. Pulp assumes red color toward end of its season. Tree is a good grower, dense foliated and a prolific bearer. Truly a fancy sort.

Temple. The very highest of citrus fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. A vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, an early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color: finest quality.

SATSUMAS

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges.

PRICES ON ALL PRECEDING GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES AND SATSUMAS:

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.		
Caliper	Each	10
3/8-in.	\$1 50	\$13 50
1/2-in.	1 75	15 50
B&B, double above prices.		

CALAMONDIN. A small citrus fruit 1 1/4 inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

KUMQUATS

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliated and handsome. Fruit about 1 to 1 1/4 inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits 1 1/2 to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT. New, attractive, acid citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami Kumquat. Tree is vigorous, quickly producing fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color.

LAKE LAND LIME. For locations where frost injury is likely. It is about the size of the Mexican or Key lime and its flavor is excellent. Practically everbearing; it begins to bloom and bear fruit the first or second year after planting.

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$1 35
12 to 18 in.	1 65
18 to 24 in.	2 25
2 to 3 ft.	2 75
B&B, double above prices.	

CITRUS IN CANS FOR EASY MOVING

Nothing can take the place of sturdy, well-established citrus trees easily and always movable in containers. Use them indoors or out, North or South, to create that certain atmosphere so much a part of our South.

CALAMONDIN, KUMQUAT (Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami), LAKE LAND LIME, OWARI SATSUMA.

On Citrus trifoliata stock.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$2 25

MEYER LEMON, LAKE LAND LIME.

Cutting-grown.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$2 00

SPECIAL NOTICE—

Prices in above columns apply ONLY to trees grown at Glen Saint Mary

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD

CITRUS ON OTHER ROOTSTOCKS

For Central and South Florida

We maintain a branch nursery at Dundee, Florida, near Winter Haven, exclusively for the growing of citrus trees that are to be planted in the central and southern sections of the state, as well as similar latitudes elsewhere. Trees grown at Dundee are budded on several different stocks, suitable for the soils and climate found in the warmer parts of the state. (See map for a guide in ordering.) PLEASE SEND ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE pertaining to cold-resistant citrus (*grown on Trifoliata root stock*) to Glen Saint Mary. Communicate direct with Glen St. Mary Nurseries Company, Winter Haven, Florida, if you wish citrus for areas south of the line shown on map.



PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 28.

In foundation planting and general landscape work, the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-7-5, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

PRUNING. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping, and in order to bring the relation of top and root into better balance, it is usually desirable to trim the tops somewhat.

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS. *Container-Grown Plants.* Many different kinds of plants are now grown in pots, cans and tubs. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year with safety and convenience. Usually, the pot is removed before shipment, but canned plants normally do not

have cans removed. At customer's request, however, we shall be glad to slit cans down the sides to facilitate easy withdrawal of plant by the customer. *Bare-Rooted Plants.* Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant season (November through February). Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-root trees, to save money, time and labor. *Balled and Burlapped Plants.* One of the most important improvements in the handling of nursery products was the perfecting of "B&B" digging. By this method a solid root ball is dug, of correct size to include most of the roots, wrapped lightly with burlap and securely tied with twine. A balled and burlapped plant can be handled safely, provided it is not carried by the top. Always carry B&B plant by root ball. Ordinarily, the burlap should not be removed when planting; it will soon rot off in the ground. *Wire Baling.* A method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly and Oak. This system makes it easy to get larger root balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire baling may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-baling price is regularly quoted throughout the catalog.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that most scale insects, including whitefly, usually may be controlled by the use of Parathion or Malathion (the latter is less toxic to humans). Be careful to follow instructions on container, as to both application rates and precautions.

Oil emulsion sprays are effective against whitefly and sooty mold, and even regular applications of a strong laundry soap in water often give satisfactory control. (Do not use detergent powders.)

Thrips and mites, common red spider included, are best controlled with oil emulsion. It has the disadvantage, however, that it will injure many plants and should not be used unless one is sure of its safety on the particular plant to be treated.

For control of most chewing and sucking insects, such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, ants, etc., Chlordane dust or spray is generally effective.

As a fungicide against blackspot, mildew and similar troubles, one of the many brands of fixed copper dust or sprays is recommended, such as Copper A or COCS.

GLEN AIR-DRIED PEAT

We are fortunate in having one of the finest deposits of pure Sedge Peat in this part of the country. Analysis as determined by commercial chemists, Thornton & Co., of Tampa, Florida, is as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid	0.04%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.03%
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.07%
Nitrogen	1.05%
Equivalent to Ammonia	1.28%
pH Value	4.90 (Neutral is 7)

A report from the U. S. D. A., Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. to whom we sent samples of Glen Peat, reads in part: "The material is exceptionally uniform in texture, composition and reaction. It consists of fibrous material derived from rootlets and underground stems of sedges and several grasslike plants. Plant remains from Sawgrass are not abundant however, and organic material from Sphagnum mosses is not present. The reaction is acid pH 4.5 to 5.0."

Moisture retention ratio, 4.26 to 1. This means that Glen Peat will hold, when fully saturated with water, more than four times its own dry weight.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT

Use it for lawns, both old and new—incorporated in the soil when building new lawns, or as top dressing at least once a year on established grass.

Use it to build up humus content of light soils and to improve their moisture-holding capacity.

Use it as a mulch wherever one is indicated, but particularly for acid-loving plants such as AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, GARDENIAS, HOLLY, MAGNOLIA, TEA PLANTS, NANDINA and others.

Use it thoroughly mixed with the soil in planting AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS; its acid reaction will help keep these plants in the best possible condition.

Price in sacks \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

If larger quantities or truckloads are desired, write us for quotations. Minimum order shipped, 100 pounds.

100 pounds of dry Peat spread $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep will cover an area 5 x 7 feet or 35 square feet. A 20-yard truckload at about 800 pounds to the yard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the ton, will cover approximately 5600 square feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or 2800 square feet 1 inch thick.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions that may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia	4	Cleyera japonica	5	Juniperus chinensis sylvestris	14	Photinias	8
Arborvitae	14	Elæagnus	6	Ligustrum	11,12	Pittosporum	8
Ardisia	4	Feijoa	6	Nandina domestica	7	Podocarpus	15
Azaleas	17	Ilex (Shrub type)	10,11	Olea fragrans	8	Spiraeas	9
Barberry	4	Jasminum primulinum	7	Palms, Dwarf	16	Viburnum	9
Bottle-Brush	5	Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana	14				

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Camellia	17,18	Eurya japonica	6	Nandina domestica	7	Podocarpus	15
Camellia sinensis	9	Hydrangea	6	Palms	16	Viburnum	9
Elæagnus	6	Ligustrum	11,12	Pittosporum	8		

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Bottle-Brush	5	Guavas	23	Lantana	7	Pittosporum	8
Crape-Myrtle	5	Hibiscus	6	Oleander	8	Raphiolepis japonica	9
Elæagnus	6	Junipers	14,15	Palms	16		

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia	4	Buxus (Boxwood)	4	Ligustrum	11,12	Pittosporum	8
Arborvitae	14	Ilex vomitoria, crenata, etc.	10,11	Nandina domestica	7	Podocarpus	15
Bamboos	20	Junipers	14,15	Oleanders	8	Sasanqua Camellias	18
Bottle-Brush	5	Lantana	7			Tea Plant	9

LARGE-SIZE TREES AND SHRUBS

Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, if you state size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8	680	13 by 13	257	18 by 18	134	30 by 30	48
9 by 9	537	14 by 14	222	19 by 19	120	35 by 35	35
10 by 10	435	15 by 15	193	20 by 20	108	40 by 40	27
11 by 11	360	16 by 16	170	22 by 22	90	45 by 45	21
12 by 12	302	17 by 17	150	25 by 25	69	50 by 50	17

(Over)

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(Over)

